Leave. Arrive.

into the field! See how it saved its great nationality, the sacred custodian and the priceless treasure of free government for all the world! [Cheers.] See how it lifted 4,000,000 of human beings from the night of barbarism and slavery into the pure atmosphere of American freedom. [Loud cheers.] And see how, having made them free men, it made them citizens and boidly took and clothed them, thank God, in all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The old party four years ago stood a perfect storm of slander and calumny such as no party ever before encountered, but it said, "We have made you freemen, we have made you citizens; we will clothey a right have been and continued the privileges which others enjoy, and if in the States where you live the privileges enjoyed under the Constitution are denied to you, this great nationality that to-day, thank God, we call the United States of America, coming down from the clouds where its head has been among the

you, this great nationality that to-day, thank dod, we call the United States of America, coming down from the clouds where its head has been among the stars, will with its strong arm do for you, the poorest and meanest clizen of the soil, what your State refuses to do for you." [Vociferous cheering.] That is

THE RECORD OF THIS PARTY.

It found a currency almost worthless; steadily, gradually, and surely all the while it has been appreciating its value. It has made here a nationality greater and more powerful than the world ever saw before. [Cheers.] Yet we are told—told by Senator Doblittle last night, and I speak of him with terms of the highest respect—that the party has been rulned because it passed a legal-sender act and pledged the faith of the nation that the 5.20 bonds should be paid in gold! They pick out an instance here and there where a Secretary has failen from grace, and they say, "Behold our Reformer, Mr. Tilden; see what he has done. Didn't he crush out Tweed?" Way back in 1863 the cordial relations between Tweed and Tilden could hardly be described. Way down to 1865 they were like brothers. In the election of 1888, as Chairman of the State Central Committee of New York, Mr. Tilden devised a plan by which the votes of that great State were wrested from Grant by the most gigantic fraud that was ever practiced upon a people, and given to his adversary. This Mr. Tilden, the Reformer, after having for warms.

OTHER BUSINESS.

In addition to authorizing a division of the Committee into two, one charged with the campaign in the East and the other with that in the West, the Chairman was also suthorized to appoint committees of citizens in such of the larger cities of the country as he should determine, with the member of the National Committee for the State in which such city is for Chairman.

VOLUME XXX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

HURRAH FOR HAYES AND WHEELER AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

The National Republican party has placed its The Presidential Campaign will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in the United States. The result of the contest will determine the future good or ill of the country for

a generation to come.

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," solved that the War for the Union was a "fallure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. Since coming into control of the popular branch of Congress they have exhibited no statesmanship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purposes, showing themtyes incapable of progress or even of compre-ending the wants of the country. They only meddle and muddle." With all their promises

meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Government again passes into the hands of the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure possession of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will substitute reaction for progress and re-establish a reign of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box stuffing and corruption in the cities of the North. Frudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in

be maintained, no agency will be more seful and potential to that end than THE CHICAG TRIBUNE, potential to that end than THE CHICAG and which has no superior in power and influence among Republican newspapers.

A TRIBUNE Campaign Club is needed in every neighborhood in the West to supply the people with

neighborhood in the West to supply the people with reliable facts and correct political information.

THE TRIBUNE proposes to keep the enemy on the defensive, and to make it a hot campaign for them until a glorious triumph is achieved next November. CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until after the Presidential elect THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN THIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

7 PER CENT. We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business properly at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$0,000 and \$5,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

fo loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Reuts and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce, LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO. STEAMER IDAHO, I CAPT. B. PENNY, will leave Dock foot North Dearborn-st. Tuesday, July 11, at7 o'clock p. m.

STEAMER INDIA,
CAPT. R. FITZGERALD,
will leave Dock foot North LaSalle-st. Wednesday,
July 12, at 7 o'clock p. m. For tickets and staterooms apply at Passenger Office, 119 South Clark-st.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS. CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

By an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned are authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of 1876, and to Issue Time Revenue Warrants therefor on the City Treasurer, payable out of the lates of 1876, to an amount not exceeding 7-per cent with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, is recently delivered by Judge McAllister.

These Revenue Warrants are drawn in conformity with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, is recently delivered by Judge McAllister.

The Comptroller is now prepared to receive applications for said Warrants to the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars. They will be issued in sums of twe hundred (\$500) dollars and appwards, as desired, payable in 12 months from their date, with interest at he rate of 8 per cent per annum. Warrants will be easy for delivery three days after deposit of amount at Comptroller's office. Room 3, City Hall.

Chicago, July 8, 1876.

B. H. MCCREA.

J. R. BRIGGS,
J. R. PARSONS,
Finance Committee.

J. A. FARWELL Comptroller.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptr DIVORCES. Divorces legally and quietly obtained (under late law) for incompatibility, etc. Affidavits sufficient proof-residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MARYYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Joliet & Northern Indiana Rail-

Toad Company.

JOLIET, June 12, 1976.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

R. G. RALSTON, Secretary. FOR SALE.

KOUMIS OR MILK WINE. Basily digested, highly nourishing and healing. It is the veins with healthy blood, produces a clear commercion, vivacity, and plumpeess. It curve dayspensia, was digrestion, to differ the commercial to the propriate food for invalide generally, delicate children, associally when suffering from cholera infantum other gastro-intestinal affections. Read Dr. Jagiland, and the parameter of the country prepared in the ne Asiatic manner by A. AREND, 521 West Madison,

HOTEL. CLIFFORD HOUSE, mer Portieth-st. and .Lancaster-av., Philadel-Mewly furnished; delightfully located; first-fars. Care pass door to Centennial every Booms \$1 to \$2 per day. Meals 50 cents. H. C. NYE, Manager.

HAYES.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

A Straightforward Presentment of His Views Upon the Vital Issues.

The Keynote of the Campaign Sounded in No Uncertain Tones.

Civil-Service Reform the Strictest and Most Radical.

An Honest Currency, and an Unsectarian School System.

Perfect Political Equality the Condition Necessary in the South.

Enthusiastic Ratification Meet ing in Chicago on Saturday Night.

Admirable Speeches by the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and Emery A. Storrs.

SQUARE TALK. GOV. HAYES' FRANK LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—The following is the letter of Gov. Hayes, accepting the Republican

Dimination for the Presidency:

NEITHER HEMMING NOR HAWING.

COLUMNUS, O., July S.—The Hon. Edward McPherson, the Hon. William A. Howard, the Hon.
Joseph H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the
Expublican National Convention—Generalized
in reply to your official communication of June 17,
by which I am informed of my nomination for the
office of President of the United States by the
Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I
accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that,
under Previdence, I shall be able, if elected, to
execute the duties of the high office as a trust for
the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the Convention. The resolutions are
in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in
the principles they announce. In several of the
resolutions, however, questions are considered
which are of such importance that I deem it proper
to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

[APPOINTMENTS.]

The fifth resolution adopted by the Convention
is of paramount interest. More than forty years
ago a system of making appointments to office
grew up, based upon the maxim "To the victors
belong the epolis." The old rele—the true rule—
that honesty, capacity, and ddelity constitute
the only real qualifications for office, and
that there is no other claim, gave
place to the idea that party services were
to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice,
have adopted this system. It has been essentially
modified since its first introduction; it has not,
however, been improved. At first the President,
stress of the contents of the contents.

have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; if obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government; it is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties; it ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation when needed that which was formerly established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should over their which service to the Government and to

all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

[NO SECOND TERM.]

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not asseme to add to that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidential term. I do not asseme to add to that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidential terms are serviced by Washington and followed by the early Presidential of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidential of the carrier of temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election; I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

[HONEST FIXANCES.]

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeernable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury indicted upon our econonical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

[PUBLIC SCHOOLS.]

The resolution

danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

[THE SOUTHERN STATES.]

The resolution of the Cenvention on the subject of the permanent purification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the War, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of Government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitaally disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinction of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at definance and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of ppace, and loving and lawabiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be faceredly observed, "the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old." The moral and material prosperity of the Southeri States can be doot effectually advanced the rights

labor for the attainment of this ead.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organising an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of civil policy which will wipe out fore ser the dictine tion between the North and Sout'a in our common country.

With a Civil Service orga alzed upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the sec and century of our existence as a nation will, by the biessing of God, be pre-sminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, R. B. HAYES.

CHICAGO SPEAKS.

EIGHT THOUSAND PROPLE assembled on Market street, between Washin ton and Madison, Saturday night. From the north side of Madison almost to the south side of Washington, the street was crowded. The night was sultry. The people suffered with the heat, but there was no effort to get away They stood packed and jammed together for

The occasion was Chicago's ratification of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. A call had been issued, and in response the Republicans o Chicago came out in thousands. A stand had been erected on the east side of Market street, in front of Field & Leiter's store. It was 60x40 in dimensions, and was crowded to its full ca-pacity. On each side and in front the throng were packed in together. From the southwest corner of Madison and Market streets, and in front of the Central Hotel, lime lights Illumined the scene. The character of the crowd was of the highest. It was no mob. Those who attended last night were men of strength and respect in the community. No more respect able body of men have ever assembled in Chicago, and seldom in the history of this city have her streets held so large an asemblage, called together in the name of any

The Hon. S. H. McCrea was chosen Chairman THE NEXT GOVERNOR.
Shelby M. Cullom then came forward amid loud cheering, and addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President, Fellow-Citizens of Chicago, confess to very great disappointment to-night in having to come here to listen to several of the most eloquent men in the State who are published to be here, I believe, and whom I find are not present to address you. I had expected to have had the pleasure with you of listening to the gallant eloquent Ingersoll, to at least one of our United States Senators, and a number of other distinguished men, who I saw published to be here, but whom I understand are not present to-night. But we must get along the best way we can.

We are here, my friends, to ratify the nomina-tion of Rutherford B. Hayes, our candidate for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler, our candidate for Vice-President of the United States [Cheers.] Under the Constitution of the United States it becomes necessary once in every four States it becomes necessary once in every four years for the people of this country to select a President and Vice-President. That being a duty devolving upon us it carries with it another duty equally important, and that is that as we have these selections to make it is our duty as intelligent citizens to meet together and ascertain as best we can who are the best men to elect as President and Vice-President of the United States. That is what we are here for to talk about to-tnight. [Cheers.]

WHO ARE THE BEST MEN,
I sny, to be elected to rule over us for the next

I say, to be elected to rule over us for the next four years from the 4th of March next? Are

I say, to be elected to rule over as for the next four years from the 4th of March next? Are they to be, in the judgment of the American people, Gen. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of? New York, or are they to be Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana? In my judgment, I say in my judgment, it is the duty of the American people to select for those high positions the men whom the Republican party has selected as its standard-bearers, the men whom I have named who were nominated at Cincinnation the 17th of June last. [Applause.] Why do I say that in my judgment they are the best men? I say, and I give as one reason, that they have ALWAYS BEEN TRUE AND LOYAL to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] That is one reason. I give as another reason, that those men are honest men. without the possibility of any man truthfully bringing a charge of ccarruption or dishonesty against them. [Applause.] I have the honor, my friends, of having a personal acquaintance with both Gen. Hayes, of Ohio, and Mr. Wheeler, of New York, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that there cannot be found in all the length and breadth of this land two purer men now before the American people. [Applause.] They are modest, they are unassuraing, they are unossuraing, they are unostentatious, they are unostentatious, they are unostentations they may be placed. [Applause.] Tapear mass of the American people, in whatever positions they may be placed. [Applause.] Tapeak whereof I do know when I say there are not—I repeat it again—two purer men than the Republican party selected as its national standard-bearers at Cincinnati, at our recent National Convention. [Applause.] That is one thing in favor of those gentlemen who have been selected by the other great party of this country. I undertake to say that the Dennocratic party, in selecting the two candidates that they did select, could bave scarcely found two men who had less sympathy with each other in principle and in feeling upon the great party o

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

in putting down the Rebellion. I say, and I say it in all candor, I say it disposed to be fair to all alike, that the corruption of the day is not chargeable either to the Republican or the Democratic party in this country, but is chargable to the results of the War, which any man who ever read history and studied cause and effect, must have known before would follow at the end of such a struggle as this nation passed through. That is the truth about that. [Applause.] But let me tell you, my friends, the Republican party is alive to the fact that there is corruption in this country, and the Republican party is alive to the further fact that its duty, as it is the duty of any party, is to root out corruption and to purify the public service as the Republican party has been doing.

I say it. The Republican party is for reform, not that sort of reform,—and I want to call your attention to it specially,—not that fort of reform that would come from the hands of a man all his life engaged in scheming, in speculation, in connection with great railroad corporations; not that sort of reform that would come from the hands of a man who was charged years ago by the last Democratic nominee for President as having been equally involved in ballot-box stuffing with Boss Tweed; I say not the kind of reform that would come from the hands of a man like that, but such reform as would come from the hands of a man like that, but such reform as would come from the hands of a man pure and spotless as Hayes, the Republican nominee for President. [Cheers.] Such reform we will have, and I tell you, my friends, that when the Democratic party plants itself in its declaration of principle upon the platform of reform we will have, and I tell you, my friends, that when the Democratic party plants itself in its declaration of principle upon the platform of reform we will have, and I tell you, my friends, that when the Democratic party plants itself in its declaration of principle upon the platform of reform.

WOULD BE CARRIED OUT

would give a guarantee to the people of the United States that their propositions or declarations in favor of reform

WOULD BE CARRIED OUT

in case they should be elected to the places which they seek. We present men whose whole lives, in every single act and in every single official position, private or public, are a guarantee to the American people that when they undertake to make a reform and declare they are in favor of it, that they will carry it out in good faith to the people. And I say that you have no guarantee that the candidates of the Democratic party, taking into account their past lives in connection with their everyday affairs,—that their declarations of reform are made in good faith.

Why, I believe almost every sentence of their platform commences with the word reform. I want the reform to go on until every single rascal and rogue in the public service shall be rooted out of it. I say I am for it. [Cheers.] I care not whether it is in the civil service of the National Government or the civil service of the National Government or the civil service of the State, but when we declare in favor of it we ought to present men, who are a guarantee in their whole lives that their declarations are made in good faith, and that they will be carried out. [Applause.]

Now, then, let us talk a little about

OUR REPUBLICAN PLATFOM.

What do we say? We say in the outset that this is a nation and not a league. Is not that good doctrine? ["Yes"]. I say it is, and my friend there in the crowd says yes. There is no doubt about that. It used to be the question, but I guess our Democratic friends are not going to make it any longer since the War, but we used to have the question made whether this was a nation or whether it was a league; whether it was a forment of States, a union of States and indissoluble or whether it was a compact that could be dissolved upon the mere suggestion of any of the members to the contract. The great Rebellion, the great War through which we passed, settled that question—what it is a grea

but we are a manner and property for the history of the history. (Cheers, 1) had a stantially-1 don't undertake to good in the period of its history. (Cheers, 1) had a stantially-1 don't undertake to good in the period of its history. (Cheers, 1) had a property of the history of the period of the period in the period of th suppression of the Rebellion. These two men agreed in that Rebellion, proposition that they were agreed in the proposition that they were agreed in the proposition that they were agreed in the proposition of the Government in crushing content the Rebellion, as it did during that long struggle. Why, my friends, why should the Republican party not be sustained to-day? What has it done that justifies the people of this country in saying or declaring it at the polls: that their mominees should not be elected, and that the nominees of the Democratic party should?

LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN FARTY.

When it came into power it found fiself involved in a struggle to save the country, and it disave the country. While it was defing this, the conscience of the American people being quickened in the election of Abraham Lincob, it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of wiping from the fact of the American Government that stigma upon it seized the opportunity of the transfer of the support of the security with the seized the opportunity and the security with a seized the opportunity and the security with

in reference to this action of this man Tilden. Everybody understands he was on the committee that reported

THAT PEACE RESOLUTION.

What else do we know about that? Why, we understand further—Manton Marble did it—that certificates were telegraphed to the Springdeld State Convention in order to gain the support of the Convention—of the delegates—in the National Convention, that notwithstanding Tilden was on that Committee that reported the resolution, yet he was really against it, and that he went to McClellan, after he was nominated, and told him that he must not pay any attention to the resolution. What else did he do? Notwithstanding he did that, he goes before the country in support of McClellan and in support of the Democratic platform, with that peace resolution in it. Now I say, my friends, that while being in favor of that peace resolution was about bad enough—I say it was bad enough—yet it was worse for a man who sets himself up as a worthy man to be Precident of the United States to double-deal with the American people upon so vital a question, in saying to the world outside that he is for a thing and in saying to McClellan that he is against it, and in making an arrangement, so far as he was able with the candidate, that, in case he was elected by the people, that he should pay no regard to the resolution. I say if any thing is worse than that in the way of treachery to his own people, to the Democrats as well as to the American people generally, I don't know what if is. A man to be fit to be President ought at least to play fair—to exercise good faith-towards the people—and if he is for a thing, to say if, and if he is against it to say so, that they only in the candidate upon anothe basis, thereby undertaking to deceive them in their support of that candidate, in case the candidate should have been elected.

But, my friends, I shall not talk to you any long-ar. My friends, I shall not talk to you any long-ar.

cancidate, in case the candidate should have been elected.

But, my friends, I shall not talk to you any longer. My friend Stores is here and will make you a splendid speech, as he always does (applause), and I shall give way to him with simply remarking that we are entering upon a campaign fraught with great interest to the American people. We are entering upon a campaign in which all the people should investigate and determine dispassionately for themselves, so that whatever may be their action, they may go to the polls when the time comes to vote and vote their honest convictions, having in view the peace, the prosperity, the perpetuity of this great country of ours that I trust may live centuries and centuries yet to come. [Prolonged applause.]

whose appearance was the signal for more applause. Mr. Storrs said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This vast and magnificent audience assembled here tonight is a complete demonstration, if any were required, that the old Republican party which has fought so many battles, achieved so many magnificent victories in the interest of good Government, is stronger and more powerful today than it has ever been before at any time in the period of its history. [Cheers.] It had a great mission during the War. It has had a great mission since the War. Its mission since the War has been to

the War has been to CONVERT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It.

Now York Tribune, July 8.

A Tribune reporter called Thursday on Blanton Duncan, of Louisville, who is at the New York Hotel, to learn his views on the nomination of Tilden by the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Duncan said decidedly that he thought it was the very worst nomination that could have been made; that there had been the same mistake as in 1872, that of considering men and not principle, but now the Democrats had not nominated so good a man as then. The whole sentiment

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

fornia would go for Hayes, and possibly a New Jersey. With such large losses as the Tilden certainly could not gain enough el where to be elected.

Mr. Duncan's preference was for Hanco and he delared that with him the West wot have been secure, and also a number of a Southern States, thus making his election sure thing; but the Convention would a listen to the voices of the delegates; it was thoroughly organized and packed in the terest of Tilden that all the remonstraces the other delegates were unheeded. The western men were disgusted with the way to Convention was run; the management was bitrary and despotic, and the hall was fill with the claquers of Tilden. Their organisati was systematic and thorough, and a stateme was made in St. Louis that the man who over

HENDRICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—At a small ratiff meeting head here has hight william H. Anglish, President of the First National Bank, made a vigorous speech, the first attempted for many years. He believed in hard money, and claimed that this platform placed the party squarely on the road to specie payments. Subsequently the crowd repaired to the residence of Gov. Hendricks, who addressed them in a speech of ten minutes. He believed the Confederate Honse had been a blessing to the country, and had shown its patriotism and honesty by cutting down the appropriation bills from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Then, extolling Tilden as the great reformer of the age, and belittling Mr. Hayes, he concluded as follows:

I have been informed that, during the neweek, I will be formally notified of my nomination on the ticket at St. Louis. I will then announce any action, and I trust it will be satisfactory to the Democracy of Indiana.

CONGESSINAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAPATETTE, Ind., July 9.—The Independents of the Ninth Congressional District met in adjourned session at Crawfordsville Saturday, and nominated Leroy Templeton, of Fowler, Benton Country, as a candidate. The attendance was large and quite enthusiastic.

streets in good order for travel, and takes a ride on it at Republican expense. [Lond cheers and laughter.]

WHO TRIED TWEED?

Let us have it out. Tweed was tried by a Republican Judge, before a Republican Jury, prosecuted by a Republican Attorney-General, convicted in the good old Republican way, sent to Democratic jail [langhter], in charge of a Democratic style. [Renewed laughter]. Thus ends that lesson of reform. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I had not intended to speak here until late this afternoon, and I am going to talk no longer. [Cries of "Go bn."] But I do feel magnificently assured by this magnificent demonstration here to night—a grander one Chicago never witnessed, a more hopeful and inspiring one this people never saw. It is a sure pressage of victory. It indicates with absolute certainty that with such men as we have at the head of our ticket—our candidate for President, fighting in an earnest capable way the battle of the people in the front, while Tilden was back in the rear,—with such leaders we deserve success, and animated and encouraged by the old spirit I believe we will have success. [Cheers.] And now, gentlemen, three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

The crowd gave an enthusiastic response, and Mr. Storrs retired.

Speeches were also made by Dr. C. V. Dyer, the Hon. E. C. Larned, A. L. Morrison, and Col. R. J. Ricaby; and letters were read from Senator Logan, the Hon. Godlove 8. Orth of

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Logan, the Hon. Godlove S. Orth of Indiana, Senator Conkling of New York, the Several months ago, the New York Horald-ran across a secret politico-religious organization, called O. A. M., or P. O. A., which cabalistic letters, being translated, mean Order of American Mechanics, or Patriotic Order of America. It was an impotent little off-shoot of Orangeism, and constituted mostly of Orangemen—a majority of them not even naturalized. This Society professed to be opposed to the Catholic Irish, religiously, politically, and socially; and the Catholics regarded O. A. M. in about the same contempt an ox does a buzzing fly. But the Herald had found something to make a sensation about, and the manthematical processing to make a sensation about, and the man-Hon. R. G. Ingersoil of Peoria, and Senator NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Chandler, of Michigan, was elected yesterday Chairman of the National Republican Committee on the second ballot by a vote of 26; necessary to achoice, 23. The only candidates of prominence were Chandler, Noyes, and Cornell. On the first ballot Chandler received 23, and the remainder were divided nearly equally between Noyes and Cornell, one vote being cast for John M. Forbes, of Boston. On the second ballot Chandler received 26, Noyes and Cornell about the same as before, and Postmaster-General Jewell, who was present, one vote. There was no contest over Secretary, Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, being nominated on the first ballot. The attendance was large, only about half-adozen members being represented by proxies. The Blaine men combined against Cornell, of New York, the Territories mainly voting with them, one vote from a Territory being equal to the whole of New York. The Hon. William E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Committee, now a member, was not a candidate for Chairman.

OTHER BUSINESS. NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN thing to make a sensation about, and the man-aging editor gave the reporters orders to write it up for all it was worth. The various other

aging editor gave the reporters orders to write it up for all it was worth. The various other sensational sheets also wrote the thing up; and then the sensation died and was forgotten.

It appears that a handful of these fanatics met the other day in Philadelphia, which is their headquarters, and passed resolutions—the Herald report says—to support Hayes and Wheeler. We quote from the report:

The meeting was held at the rooms of Pranklin Council, No. SGI, of Pennsylvania, on Arch street, which was crowded with members of the Order. A distinguished Major-General, a prominent Democrat, presided, he being the First Vice-Grand Commander of the Grand Council of the United States. The Alliance already has 500,000 members in the United States, [bosh?] 100,000 in New York alone [probably not more than 2,000], and is rabidly spreading, every State in the United Naving many Councils. The motto is, "Americans and Protestants to rule America." The members are known only to each other, and are sworn to secrecy. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of supporting Hayes and Wheeler, and also the following resolutions:

First.—The American Alliance opposes the formation of Roman Catholic political organizations in America, and their interference in the political affairs of the nation.

Second—The American public-school system, as handed down to us by the founders of the Republic, must and shall be preserved.

Third—The Bible is the bulwark of our liberties, and its influence has given us retaining among pations; and any attempt to obstruct its progress will be resisted.

Fourth—As it is the duty of the President of the United States to execute the laws, and not to make them, we arge the election of members of Congress in favor of the passage of laws in harmony with the American principles and interests we advocate.

Fifth—The late rebellion of the Southern States of the Republic having been suppressed, relations

Order are Democrats, and a Democratic leader presides at this meeting.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the mesting adjourned sine die.

Those who have investigated this "Alliance" state that it does not contain 5,000 voting members in the United States, and they are mostly. Orangemen. The Herald will not set the world on dre over its new Orange humbug.

The New York Nation, which has for a long time assatied the Republicans and bolstered up the Democrats, does not like Hendricks, and freez its mind as follows:

We must take the liberty of warning the Democrats that Mr. Hendricks, already a heavy load to carry, may readily become heavier by making speeches. He is a some respects a ridiculous in minimum and would be worse than ridiculous if he were to have any political duties. But, such as he is, his speech at Indianapolis denunciatory of the Resumption act is calculated to make him still more objectionable. The Convention has got itself into an absurd position over the act. There is no use in pretending that there can be some other kind of resumption than that proposed in the act, or that resumption can ever take place without diminishing, either suddenly or gradually, the quantity of legal-tender paper affost; and yet this is what the Democrata are doing. Whenever the Government begins to pay its notes it begins to contract, and it can hardly begin without announcing that it will begin on a certain day, and no state of trade will ever make it possible to begins to contract, and it can hardly begin without any out of trade will ever make it possible to begins to form that a person heavily in debt, by simply living an abstemious and industrious and pure life, and keeping a close eye on the money market, may some fue morning find his notes all taken up without any action whatever on his own part.

THE DENOCRATIC PLATFORM.

gye on the money market, may some she morning find his notes all taken up without any action whatever on his own part.

The DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The New York Sun, which supports Tilden and Hendricks, says of the Democratic platform: "The platform is an elastic platform, suited to any colored spectacles that a man wants to look through at it. It is intended to be like the suspenders which the auctioneer cried in these words: 'Long enough for any ban and short enough for any boy.' It was intended to suit Democrats of different States holding diametrically opposite doctrines. For such a purpose are do not see how it could have been better derised. It is like the restaurant in California where you could have beefsteaks, veal, or venion, whichever you ordered, but all cut from the round of a yearling buff."

MORRISSEY AT ST. LOUIS.

The editor of the Washington Press thus describes John Morrissey, the great bruiser, as he appeared at St. Louis as first friend of Tillen:

But the most magnificant animal in St. Louis was

he appeared at St. Louis as first friend of Tilren:

But the most magnificent animal in St. Louis was
folm Morrissey, ex-pugnist, ex-Congressman, and
ambler. He looks like a Derham tooroughbred
and Short-Horn: 6 feet high, shoulders 3 or 4 feet
are Short-Horn: 6 feet high, shoulders 3 or 4 feet
are short-Horn: 6 feet high, shoulders 3 or 4 feet
are should be shoulded by window,—but solid muscle,
teel nerves, bones of iron,—mascled like a Ronan gladiator. His face is by no means brual;
the eye is not vicious, nor is the broken nose anyhing like the probects that that wicked Nast always puts on John's frontispiece. The eye is
teady, and, as Emerson says of some eyes, it
ooks out at you like a loaded gun. It would take
remendous pluck to face that Colossus in the
ing. He was not dressed tashib, hud a quiet
searing, but he was betting on Tilden, and raked
more he woa. John wants "Reform," and looks
to Sammy for it.

CARL SCHURE'S FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

The orator of the day ab St. Louis was Carl
Schurz, who addressed a great audience at Lalayette Park. He concluded thus:

Here and there we still hear voices among us ask

Schutz, who addressed a great audience at Lalayette Park. He concluded thus:

Here and there we still hear voices among us ask
ing with a sneer, "What is all this worth? What
will it avail, this effort to restore the ancient moral
greatness of this Government? Our people are so
swallowed up by a greedy materialism as to be lost
to all ideal impulse. They have ceased to care for
their free institutions, and this Republic is manifestly bound to go the way of all great Republics
before it—first rotting in corruption, and then
diffting into some form of despotic rule." On how
nontemptible, in the face of the history that is bedind us, and the duties before us, is that dreary
pessimisin, that imbecile despondency of impotent
characters who are evergready to give up as lost beause they are themselves too indoem for a vigorma effort to save what is not lost, but only threatsned. No, with such elements of vitality and
noral strength is the American people possess,
there is nothing lost that is worth preserving or restoring. Let all good citizens listen to their consciences as to what is right and just and best for
the welfare of all, and then, with calm judgment,
superior to partys prejudice, choose what appear
the safest among the means offered to attain the
snd, and we need not fear for the fruture of the
Republic. Errors we shall commit, and failures
we shall endure, but, governed by such a spirit of
sincere devotion and patient perseverance, the
errors we shall correct and the failures we shall epair.

It is the growth of that spirit which I greet on

and effects the architecture of the heavy street of the st

THE SIOUX. Views of Gen. Sherman and Various Western Congressmen.

The Experience of a Scout in the Battle of June 25.

The Resons of Reno's Men from the

Pate of Custer's Porce.

Custer's Account, in the May "Galaxy," of the First Battle of Bull Run.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The Western men generally are urging very strongly the pas-sage of the bill which authorizes the President, in his discretion, to enlist five regiments of vol-unteers for the Indian war in the Border States. It is understood that this proposition has the support of the Secretary of War. Under the present law it is possible for States to organize volunteer regiments only for the defense of their own borders, but the guas which the Secretary of War is authorized to give them are those of

the second class only.

THE MILITARY MEN. Gen. Sherman does not agree with the Western Congressmen in their scheme for the creation of regiments of volunteers, but thinks that the army should be rendered more effective by filling up the cavalry regiments. Gen. Sherman filling up the cavalry regiments. Gen. Sherman is very reticent as to the plans of the Indian campaign. He has said, however, to a few friends that he thinks the Indians will now separate into smaller bands. This opinion is not shared by other prominent army officers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Definity July 3.—Gen. Stanley. of Fort Wayne, this city, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to report with his regiment to Gen. Terry at Fort Abraham Lincoln.

SIOUX CITY. A PUBLIC MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Sioux City, Ia., July 9.—Citizens of this place held a meeting last night and gave ex-pression to feeling in regard to the late disaster o troops in the Indian country, resulting in the nassacre of Gen. Custer and his command. Resolutions were passed and a message signed by the Chairman of the Citizens' Co and sent to the Secretary of War, tendering a regiment of 1,000 men with horses said equipments and a transportation train, to be ready, for service within ten days after acceptance by the Government. The Indians on the Upper Missouri are becoming very uneasy, and many are leaving the reservation. A general outbreak at the agencies is expected.

THE BATTLE.

Dispatch to New York Heraid.

Dispatch to New York Heraid.

DISMARCK, D. T., July 7.—George Herndon, a scout sent by Gen. Terry with Gen. Custer's column, relates the following as his experience in the recent battle. He was sent by Gen. Terry from the mouth of the Rosebud with Gen. Custer's command, to carry dispatches from HIS STORY. "We left the Rosebud on the 22d of June at

12 o'clock; marched up the Rosebud about 12 miles and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 23d we broke camp at 5 o'clock we shall endure, but, governed by such a spirit of sincere devotion and patient perseverance, the errors we shall correct and the failures we shall repair.

It is the growth of that spirit which I greet on this Centennial day as a sign of the new promise. May it be strong enough to govern the whole people in that momentons act by which, in this year of great memories, they have to choose for themselves a government. May a sincere solicitude for the common good and the honor of the Republic weigh down the aspirations of greedy solid-lines and silence the artiful cries of the demagogue. May the rage of reckless vituperation be banished from our debates, and the clash of opinions give evidence only of an honest endeavor to evolve the truth. May, in this great memorial year of the contury, all Americans show themselves worthy heirs of the heroic, devoted, and wise men who moved along at a fast walk. We moved at 1

them. Some of the men dug rifle-pits with their butcher knives, and all slept on their arms. At the peep of day the Indians opened a heavy fire, and

and

A DESPERITE FIGHT

ensued, lasting until 10 o'clock. The Indians charged our position three or four times, coming up close enough to hit our men with stones, which they threw by hand. Capt. Benteen saw a large mass of Indians gathering on his front to charge, and ordered his men to charge on foot and scatter them. Benteen led the charge and was upon the Indians before they knew what they were about, and killed a great many. They were evidently much surprised at this offensive movement, and I think in desperate fighting Benteen is one of the bravest men I ever saw in a fight. All the time he was uping about through the bullets, encouraging the soldiers to stand up to their work and not let Indians whip them.

them.

"He went among the horses and pack-mules and drove out the men who were skulking there, compelling them to go into the line and do their duty. He never sheltered his own person one during the battle, and I do not see how he escreed being killed. The desperate charging and

"On account of the narrowness of the ford a great crowd soon collected about the crossing and became jammed there; and into this mass of men and horses the Indians fired at short range. The loss of file here was fearful. Lieut. Hodgson fell while gallastly endeavoring to get his men across the stream Hodgson had already crossed the stream himself and was ascending the opposite bank with him. Detaching the opposite bank when his horse was shot and rolled down the bank with him. Detaching himself from the fallen animal he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldler to halp himself from the fallen animal he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldler to halp himself from the fallen animal he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldler to halp himself from the fallen animal he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldler to halp himself from the fallen animal he fell back. The Sloux, mounted on their swift ponies, dashed up by the side of the soldiers and fred at them, silling both men and horses. Littler-sistance was offered, and it was dismounted, the horse running away after Reno's command. I saw several soldiers who were dismounted, their horses having been killed or having run away. There were also some soldiers mounted who had remained behind. I should think in all there were as many as thirteen soldiers, and, seeing no chance to get away, I called on them to come into the timber and we would stand off the Indians. Three of the soldiers wanted to get out, but I said no, we can't get to the ford, and, besides, we have wounded men and must stand by them. The soldiers wanted to get out, but I said no, we can't get to the ford, and, besides, we have wounded men and must stand by them. The soldiers wanted to get out, but I said no, we can't get to the ford, and, besides, we have wounded men and must stand by them. The soldiers wanted to get out for the min stand if they would do as I said, it would get them out of the scrape, which was no worse than scrapes I had been in before. About a soldiers with time, and if they woul

It consisted of the whole of the Seventh United States Cavalry, twelve companies, having fourteen officers, and blankets, with 185 pack-mules loaded with fifteen days' rations of bacon, sugar, coffee, and short forage. Gen. Terry reviewed the column in the presence of Gens. Gibbon and Brisbin, and it was pronounced by all in splendid condition. The men were all in the best of spirits, and mounted on the finest horses that could be bought in the East. Gen. Caster, dressed in a suit of backskin and mounted on a magnificent blooded mare, rode proudly at the head of his regiment, and looked every inch a soldier. The last good-by was said, the officers clustered around Gen. Terry, their idolized department commander, for a final shake of the hand, and, in the best of spirits, filled with high hopes, they galloped away to their death. Gen. Custer lingered behind a little for Gen. Terry's instructions, and, with a grip like iron and a "God biess you," Terry turned back to the boat.

Custer was proud of his regiment, but his face wore a sad expression. I have known him for sixteen years, and I never saw Custer so nervous as he was when we last met. I fear the DISPLEASURE OF THE PRESIDENT

"He went among the horse and pack-much and draw out the same who was the and who went the same who to the competiting them to go into the lise and to the competition of the competition

three brothers had falsen, and on the aktimute had been also the company of the c

and driving the enemy, suddenly lost their cohesion and became one immense mass of

FLERING, FRIGHTENED CHEATURES.

Artillery-horses were cut from their traces, and
it was no unusual sight to see three men, perhaps belonging to different regiments, riding
the same horse, and making their way to the rear
as fast as the dense mass of men moving with
them would permit. The direction of the retreat was toward Centreville, by way of the
Stone bridge crossing, and other fords above
that point. An occasional shot from the enemy's artillery, or the cry that the Black Horse
Cavairy, so dreaded for the first months of the
war in Virginia, were coming, kept the fleeing
crowd of soldiers at their best speed. Arms
were thrown away, as being no longer of service
in warding off the enemy. Here and there the
State colors of a regiment, or perhaps the national standard, would be seen lying on the
ground along the line of retreat, no one venturing to reclaim or preserve them, while more
than one full set of band instruments could be
observed, dropped under the shade of some tree
in the rear of the line of battle, and where their
late owners had probably been resting from the
fatigues of the fight when the panic seized
them and forced them to join their comrades in
flight.

ONE GOOD STEADY REGIMENT.

them and forced them to join their comrades in flight.

ONE GOOD, STEADY REGIMENT, composed of such sterling material as made up the regiments of either side at the termination of the War, could have checked the purshit before reaching Bull Run, and could have saved much of the artillery and many of the prisoners that, as it was, lelt into the enemy's hands simply for want of owners. The rout continued until Centreville was reached; then the reserves posted under Milles gave some little confidence to the retreating masses, and, after the latter had passed the reserves, comparative order began in a slight degree to be restored. Gen. McDowell at first decided to half and make a stand on the heights near Centreville, but this was soon discovered to be unadvisable, if not impracticable, so large a portion of the army having continued their flight toward Washington. Orders were then given the various commanders to conduct their forces back to their forces back to their forces many having continued their flight on, opposite Washington, where they arrived the following day.

THE CAVALEY,

rious commanders to conduct their forces back to theit former camps near Arlington, opposite Washington, where they arrived the following day.

THE CAVALRY,
on the Federal side, consisting of only seven companies of regulars under Maj. Palmer, were not employed to any considerable extent during the battle except as supports to batteries of artillery. One charge was made in the early part of the battle near the Warrentown turnpike by Colburn's squadron. In advancing to the attack in the morning, Palmer's companies accompanied Hunter's division in the long and tedious movement through an immense forest by which Bull Run was crossed at one one of the upper fords, and the left flank of the Confederates successfully turned.

After arriving at Sudley Springs, the cavalry halted for half an hour or more. We could hear the battle raging's short distance in our front. Soon a staff-officer of Gen. McDowell's came galloping down to where the cavalry was waiting, saying that the General desired us to move across the stream and up the ridge beyond, where we were to support a battery. The order was promptly obeyed, and as we ascended the 'crest I saw Griffin with his battery galloping into position. The enemy had discovered him, and their artillery had opened fire upon him, but the shots were aimed so high the balls passed overhead. Following the battery, we also passed within plain hearing of each shot as it passed over Griffin's men. I remember well the strange hissing and exceedingly vicious sound of

THE FIRST CANNON-SGOT I HEARD as it whiled through the air. Of course I had often heard the sound made by cannon balls while passing through the air during my artillery practice at West Point, but a man listens with changed interest when the direction of the balls is toward instead of away from him. They seemed to utter a different language when fired in angry battle from that put forth in the tamer practice of the drill. The battery whose support we were having reached its position on an advanced crest near the right of the

should the short of the control and completed the account of the control of the c

Heintzleman, although suffering from a pair wound, continued to exercise command, maintained his seat in the saddle. The temporales of cavairy and the section Arnold's battery moved off the battlefield good order, and were the Ariola's bastery moved out the battleseld a good order, and were the

LAST ORGANIZED BODIES OF UNION TROOPS to retire across Bull Run. When within about a miles of Centreville, at the bridge across Can Run, the crossing was found to be completely blocked up by broken wagons and ambulance. There being no other crossing available, and the enemy having opened with artillery from a position a short distance below the bridge, and commanding the latter, Capt. Arnold was forced to abandou his guns. The cavalry found a passible ford for their purpose, and from this point of further molestation was encountered from the enemy. After halting a few hours in concluding the march was resumed, and kept up until Alington was reached, during the forcason of the 23d. I little imagined, when making my private from Washington to Centreville, the new of the 20th, that the following night should me returning with a defeated and demoralism.

ride from Washington to Centreville, the near of the 20th, that the following night should all me returning with a defeated and demoralized army. It was with the greatest difficulty that many of the regiments could be halted on the Arlington side of the Long Bridge, so determined were they to seek safety and rest under the very walls of the Capitol. Some of the regiments lost more men after the battle and retreat had ended than had been killed, wounded, and captured by the enemy. Three-fourths of one regiment, known as the Zouaves, disappeared in this way. Many of the soldiers continued their flight until they reached New York.

Before passing from the consideration of the battle of Buil Run, the plan of the battle is extitled to a few words. No subsequent battle of the War, no matter how successful or important in results, was more carefully or prudenty planned; and so far as left to the accomplationent of what he had proposed to do, and which had expressly stipulated he would do,—the overthrow of Beauregard's army,—McDowell did all and more than had been expected of him. He had asked that the Confederate force in the Valley under Johnston should be prevented from reinforcing Beauregard, but the was not done. Johnston united most of his force with that of Beauregard before the battle began; and even over these combined armies McDowell's plan of battle, after hours of sever struggle, was carried to successful execution, and only failed of attaining final and complete triumph by the arrival at a critical moment of fresh troops from the Valley.

G. A. Custin

CUSTER. TO THE HEROES OF THE CUSTER TIE.

Dedicated to the gallant Gen. Custer.

The heroes of the Custer tie,
The lads who love the crimson dye—
In all Columbia's glorious land,
Where all see brave, there's not one band
Like those who wear the Custer tie. TO TO

When the fierce charge the trumpet tella, Their eyes flash fire, their bosoms swell, With rifle cocked and gleaming sword, Like river through its cut bank poured, Rush Custer's lads with denf'ning yell.

No pause for them when bullets fly
And battle's clouds obscure the sky.
Some slain, some wounded, bite the dust,
The rest more maddened onward burst,
And startled foemen fall or fly.

The rider's valor gives new force In battle's shock to his swift horse: Like eagles swooping on their prey, Or like the vivid lightning ray. The sauadron dashes on its course. IV.

The banners were by proud fees borne, The guns from field and fortress torn; Where are those flags that once waved high! Where is that dread artillery? They now those heroes' camp adorn. Well may they shout, well may they brag Who never lost one gun or flag, Who never heard a hoatile gun But quickly surrounded, selzed, and, won, The place within the lines they drag.

For gallant Custer's lads a cheer— For honor, will, and daring dear; We rushed the bravest and the first When at the foemen's ranks we burst, And spread before us flight and fear.

Famed warriors of the Custer tie,
The time for peace and honor is nigh;
Won't the dear ones we left at home
With joy and pride around us come
And clasp those with the crimson tie!

The pile of gold, the varied star; We'll bear our badge of bravery, Our brave division's crimson tie, In peace, in war, at home, afar.

Prepared to conquer or to die,
Around the Stars and Stripes they'd die.
Six Mines FROM Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1863.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. CUSTER.

The following congratulatory order was issued by Gen. Custer to the men and officers of the Third Division of the Cavalry Corps. The pringiven had been fairly won by the brawery, one age, and determination of the division in the engagements in the Valley:

HEADQUARTERS TRUED DIVISION, CAVALRY Compagements in the Valley of the present month you take the compagement of the pass by days. On the 9th of the present month you tacked a vastly superior force of the enemy's and its position and commanded by that famous "Sariof the Valley," Rosser. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in number of the Valley," Rosser. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in number and position, you drove him 20 miles capturing his artillery—six pieces in all; also, lie entire train of wagons and ambulances, and a lay number of prisoners. Again, during the means able engagement of the 19th inst., your conduct throughout was sublimely heroic, and without parallel in the annals of warfare. In the early aid of the day, when disaster and defeat seemed is throaten our noble army upon all sides, your cin and determined bearing, while exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's gans, added not a little to restore confidence to that portion of our army.

Again, ordered on the right flank, you stacked and defeated a division of the enemy's cavalry, driving him in confusion across Cedar Creek.

Then, changing your front to the left and forty one please of a fillery which you charved army a distance of 5 miles.

Night alone put an end to your pursuit. According the substantial fruits of this great victory, you allowed the number

Official: Charles Signatur,
Captain and A. A. General.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

GEN. CUSTER.

CHICAGO, July 8.—I read with interest in the Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—I read with interest in the Tribune of to-day Gon. Rosser's statement of the tribune of POPULAR SENTIMENT.

THE CO

Decision of the Si a Board of T Rice's Application

to Membersh

Courts 8

BOARD OF

4 Long-Standing Suit Finally Maness Transacted

THE POWER OF Following is the opinion Walker in the case of The B. Rice vs. The Board of T was filed at Ottawa June The general assembly gring a number of persons form, in the City of Chica ing a number of persons a form, in the City of Chicas The organization was perfe by-laws adopted, and the of tion carried into operation, lator, applied to and becam In the year 1872 he was a if John B. Lyon & Co., whi Rice, and George J. Brine, engaged in buying and sellimonth of August of that considerable quantity of w Co., and also of the firm of also 10,000 bushels of corn On the 22d of August, is clined largely in price. The deliverable at the seller's of ling that month, and a portithe year. On this decline who had deposited margins of the Board of Trade neces formatice of their part to the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. fa fore the respective vendes second section of the ainth Trade, to give nettee to Ly tract must be considered price, and demand paymer tween the selling and the for the difference was presecorrectness was admitted, times, made various proje for the difference was press correctness was admitted, times, made various prey ment of the claim. In (Case & Co, filed a complain Co' with the Board of Dir Trade. The members of appear and defend themsely They appeared, and the from time to time until the from time to time until the when, on a hearing, the provide without prejudice.

On the 8d day of April to Co. petitioned for a rehear and an order was passed all other members of his firmt by counsel, which had been. Notice was served 13th day of April, they atte obtained a continuance, as continuance, as continuance, as granted it. obtained a continuance, continuance was granted person and protested are jurisdiction of the Board and withdrew, declining defense. The case was 2sth of April the several 28th of April the several susponded from the privilege should pay the more factorily arrange the class a petition in the Superior a write of mandamus to concrete them to all the membership therein. Repetition, to which petition, to which petition and relator appeals. No question has been below had jurisdiction to for and to award the writer that of the petition to the petition to

for and to award the we intor such an interest c ship in the Board as will justice? It is true that is tatatiory charter; and bodies, and Odd-Fellow but we presume no one would take cognizance these organizations. T untary association and business, but for the precepts and tenets; for the advancement provement of their men their constitutions, be admitting, suspendin This organization is a tion of business, or for emforce among its memenforce among its me principles in tue train engaged in business, the transaction of bus thurches and other bo no becoming a memi-tion piedges himself rules, edicts, and re-ganization. And it ganization. And it coming members of the hing. And the bod dain, and establish to for the government of their connection with corporation is created some pecuniary bus profits and gains for and a member is depondered by their on mandamus compel the ber to the exercise of member or a shareholterest as might enabled mitted to the exercise of the enforcement voluntary associations. process. But court the enforcement voluntary associati ment of religious, or merely for amuse, they must be left to entions by such means government. The Be can see, is only a vent their charter fully esuch mode as they proper.

such mode as they proper.

They have adopt form for their enforunder, and the Coutheir action. It is yes, the Board of Traiproceeded to investigate the proceeded to investigate the properties of the polyurisdiction to grant as we regard it as own to disclose a right sought, we must the action of the Cothe writ to compel him to membership to all will therefore. *LAND The Supreme Cour Walker, appellant, v al., have just deckled acres of land just eas Park, being the 8. W. worth from \$150,000 plainants are Sarah children, Catherine, \$ T. Carrington, and the state of the state of

and at various times, lowed to act as agent stated that he had of for \$600, and wrote t good price; that a la low and wet, and co that other land it been offered at a ferry refused to sell at \$500, and also didled, still seized of After his death, the sell the land, wrote was worth. He report to sell the land, wrote was worth. He report to sell the land, wrote was worth. He report to sell the balance in without interest. That price, alleging and that it would be higher price could offered to take chan the sale, have the amoney when receive that the trustees per Walker, that he we pacity, as their agent ered him to effect a lesso, walker wrote sale for \$800, \$100 cach, an remitted a draft for cent commission an He also sent a de which had been pre grantee, containing the grantees, containing the grantees, containing the grantees. The was for the purpose of the sale from betalleged that the land frandulent sale that Walker knew med towether to make the sale from betalleged that the land frandulent sale that Walker knew med towether to make the sale from betalleged that the land frandulent sale that Walker knew med towether to med to sale good the sale from betalleged that the land frandulent sale that Walker knew med towether to med to sale good the sale from betalleged the sal

moved toward Centreville. Col. although suffering from a painful and to exercise command, seat in the saddle. The two f cavalry and the section of ery moved off the battlefield in the battlefield in the property moved of the battlefield in the party and the party moved of the battlefield in the ba

ad were the
EZED BODIES OF UNION TROOPS
S Bull Run.—When within about 2
reville, at the bridge across Cubsing was found to be completely
sing was found to be ambulances. reville, at the bridge across Cub sing was found to be completely broken wagons and ambulances. The other crossing available, and the opened with artillery from a posistance below the bridge, and completely broken wagons and ambulances. The continue of the point of the point acter, Capt. Arnold was forced to guns. The cavalry found a passater purpose, and from this point acter, Capt. Arnold was forced to guns. The cavalry found a passater purpose, and from this point acter halting a few hours in some ar Centreville, it now being dark, a resumed, and kept up until Arsched, during the forenoon of the imagined, when making my night shington to Centreville, the night hat the following night should find with a defeated and demoralized with the greatest difficulty that regiments could be halted on the lee of the Long Bridge, so deterney to seek safety and rest under les of the Capitol. Some of the st more men after the battle had ended than had been inded, and captured by the ce-fourths of one regiment, known as, disappeared in this way. Many se continued their flight until they York.

Sing from the consideration of the IRun, the plan of the battle is enwords. No subsequent battle of matter how successful or important as more carefully or prudently iso far as left to the accomplishing the had proposed to do, and what saly stipulated he would do,—the of Beauregard's army,—McDowell hore than Jud been expected of dasked that the Confederate forces y under Johnston should be prereinforcing Beauregard, but this e. Johnston united most of his lat of Beauregard tigfore the battle even over these combined armies plan of battle, afer hours of severe is carried to successful execution, led of attaining final and complete the arrival at a critical moment of from the Valley.

G. A. Custen

m the Valley. G. A. Custer CUSTER. HEROES OF THE CUSTER TIE.

es of the Custer tie,
who love the crimson dye—
umbia's glorious land,
lare brave, there's not one band
who wear the Custer tie.

III.

The for them when bullets fly
the's clouds obscure the sky.
ain, some wounded, bite the dust
it more maddened onward burst,
reled foemen fall of fly.

iv.
er's valor gives new force
e's shock to his swift horse;
gles swooping on their prey,
the vivid lightning ray,
adron dashes on its course, mers were by proud foes borne, is from field and fortress torn; re those flags that once waved high? s that dread artillery? w those heroes' camp adorn.

y they shout, well may they brag-ver lost one gun or dag, yer heard a hostile gun akly surfounded, seized, and, won, we within the lines they drag.

vII.
ant Custer's lads a cheeror, will and daring dear;
de the bravest and the first
the foemen's ranks we burst,
and before us flight and fear.

viii.
for peace and honor is nigh;
edear ones we left at home
and pride around us come
p those with the crimson tie! of gold, the varied star; ar our badge of bravery, division's crimson tie, in war, at home, afar.

ring congratulatory order was issued ter to the men and officers of the

on of the Cavalry Corps. The praise en fairly won by the bravery, cour-ermination of the division in the s in the Valley:

ermination of the division in the sin the Valley:

cans The Valley:

Cans The Division, Cavallay Cones,
October 21, 1864.—Soldiers of the y Division: With pride and gradification of the present of the past few superior:

With of the present month you say superior force of the enemy's cay, posted with artillery, in position, anded by that famous 'Saylor and for a saylor and for a saylor and for a saylor and for a saylor and superior and saylor and for a saylor and famous and saylor and famous and f

G. A. CUSTER, Brigadier, General Commanding BLES SIEBERT, Captain and A. A. General,

AR SENTIMENT. GEN. CUSTER. Editor of The Tribune.

Rattor of The Tribune.

9.—I read with interest in Tribune.

day Gen. Rosser's statement inassacre of Gen. Custer and indorse every word of it.

Illy acquainted with Gen. Custer, uring the War in the Michigan in under him, and know that in most cool, efficient officer, never the state of th mand where himself would not rade never thought of defeat ead, and I believe never were were, I did not know it. From

were, I did not know it. From any campaigns with Gen. Custer, in trecklessly expose his comwledge of Indian warfare at that, in an assault, the effort out vigorously. The least disr would be taken advantage of dian, resulting disastrously to dy gained. It seems to be in time. Custer acted; and is resolution, did the gallant command fail. He might have regards the number of referencements; but more than angred to Gen. Custer.

Sioux have these fifteen years at attractices to now receive the insement our Government can the command fail. No punishment, however for the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the command of the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and in the country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and its country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and its country of the irreparable loss of one country of the irreparable loss of one country general officers and its country of the irreparable loss of one country of the irreparable loss of the irreparable loss of the irreparable loss of th

Decision of the Supreme Court in

THE COURTS.

a Board of Trade Case. Rice's Application to Be Restored to Membership Unsuc-

A Long-Standing Real Estate Suit Finally Settled.

cessful.

msmess Transacted in the Chicago Courts Saturday.

BOARD OF TRADE. THE POWER OF EXPULSION. Following is the opinion of Justice Pinckney H. Walker in the case of The People ex. rel. Thomas B. Rice vs. The Board of Trade of Chicago, which

Walker in the case of The People ex. rel. Thomas B. Rice vs. The Board of Trade of Chicago, which was filed at Ottawa June 30:

The general assembly granted a charter authorizing a number of persons and their associatis to form, in the City of Chicago, a Board of Trade. The organization was periected, officers elected, by-laws adopted, and the objects of the incorporation carried into operation. Thomas Rice, the relator, applied to and became a member of the body. In the year 1872 he was a member of the firm of John B. Lyon & Co., which consisted of Lyon, Rice, and George J. Brine. The firm was largely engaged in buying and selling grain. During the month of August of that year they purchased a considerable quantity of wheat of Lugan. Case & Co., and also of the firm of T. H. Seymour & Co.; also 10, 600 bushels of com of the latter firm.

On the \$2d of August, 1872, wheat saddenly declined largely in price. The wheat and corn was deliverable at the seiler's option at any time during that-month, and a portion at any time during the year. On this decline in pace the sellers, who had deposited margins according to the rule of the Board of Trade necessary to secure the performance of their part to the contract, called on the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. to deposit further margins, as they were authorized to do by the rules of the Board of Trade.

This J. B. Lyon & Co. failed to do, and therefore the respective venders proceeded, under the second section of the ainth rule of the Board of

the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. to deposit further margins, as they were authorized to do by the rules of the Board of Trade.

This J. B. Lyon & Co. failed to do, and therefore the respective venders proceeded, under the second section of the ainth rule of the Board of Trade, to give notice to Lyon. & Co. that the contract must be considered as filled at the market price, and demand payment of the difference between the selling and the market price. The bill for the difference was presented for payment. Its correctness was admitted, and they, at different times, made various propositions for the settlement of the chim. In October, 1873. Dugan, Case & Co. filed a complaint against J. B. Lyon & Co. with the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade. The members of the arm were notified to appear and defend themselves against the charges. They appeared, and the hearing was continued from time to time until the 17th of March, 1874, when, on a hearing, the producation was dismissed without prejudice.

On the 3d day of April following, Dugan, Case & Co. petitioned for a rehearing, which was granted, and an order was passed allowing appellant and the other members of his firm to be allowed to appear by counsel, which had been previously denied them. Notice was served upon them, and, on the 13th day of April, they attended, with counsel, and obtained a continuance, and subsequently another continuance was granted them. They appeared in person and protested against the trial, denying any jurisdiction of the Board of Directors to try knem, and withdrew, declining to offer evidence of make defense. The case was heard again, and on the 28th of April the several members of the firm were suspended from the privileges of the Board until they should pay the money, or otherwise satisfactorily arrange the claim. Rice thereupon field a petition in the Superior Coart of Cook County for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Trade to restore them to all the rights and privileges of membership therein. Respondents answered the petiti

dain, and establish by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of the body and its members in their connection with it. It may be that when a corporation is created for the purpose of pursuing some pecuniary business for the acquisition of profits and gains for its members as stockholders, and a member is deprived of a right or privilege conferred by their enarter, that a Court would by mandamus compel the body to admit such a member to the exercise of his rights. In that case a member or a shareholder has such a pecuniary interest as might enable him to be protected, or be admitted to the exercise of such rights by legal process. But courts never interfere to control the enforcement of the by-laws of merely voluntary associations, created for the advancement of religious, moral, and social principles, or merely for anusement. In such organizations they must be left to enforce their rules and regulations by such means as they-may adopt for their government. The Board of Trade, as far as we can see, is only a voluntary organization, which their charter fully empowers them to govern in such mode as they may deem most advisable and proper.

They have adopted their by-laws, provided a

such mode as they may deem most advisable and proper.

They have adopted their by-laws, provided a form for their enforcement, which has acted thereunder, and the Court will not interfere to control their action. It is true that in the case of Page vs. the Board of Trade (45 Hl., 112), this Court proceeded to investigate and decide the questions there presented and arising out of the by-laws of this corporation. But in that case no question was raised as to the power of the Court to entertain jurisdiction to grant the relief sought. Inasmuch as we regard it as obvious that appellant has failed to disclose a right which entities him to the relief sought, we must decline to review and pass upon the action of the Court below in refusing to award the writ to compel the Board of Trade to admit him to membership in that organization. The appeal will therefore be dismissed.

*LAND CLAIMS.

A HEAVY ONE PUT AT REST. The Supreme Court, in the case of Naney B. Walker, appellant, vs. Susan Ann Carrington et al., have just decided a case which involves 160 acres of land just east of and adjoining Irving Park, being the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 14, 40, 13, and worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The com-plainants are Sarah Ann Carrington and her children, Catherine, Sarah, Edward, and Edwin T. Carrington, and they alleged that in May, 1849, Eliphalet Terry, of Colebrook, Conn., died,

children, Catherine, Sarah, Edward, and Edward.
Carrington, and they alleged that in May, 1848, Eliphalet Terry, of Coleurook, Conn., died, orning, along with other property, this 160 are, which was given to trustees to bold in the for them, the complainants. In the formation of the formati

ley. It was also charged that Bentley had no beneficial interest, that he did not pay any of the money, which was actually furnished by Walker, nor did he take or keep possession of the land, but that Walker and the apparent ownership of it and used it as a farm.

Neither the complainants nor the trustees for a moment suspected the fairness of the sale until, in May, 1870, their suspicions were aroused by a letter sent to a former trustee by Mr. Bentley. He stated therein that Charles Walker liad died in 1868; that he, the writer, had given notes and a mortgage on this quarter-acction, but Walker managed the matter, and he had been unable to ascertain whether that mortgage was paid or not. He stated, also, that he held the title to the property for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Walker. He also sent a release, which he wished the trustees to sign, as Mrs. Walker desired to sell some of the property. Mr. Deming, being no longer trustee, sent the letter and papers to E. T. Carrington, then living in Michigan, who came on here and put the case in the hands of Messrs. Lyman & Jackson, and suit was subsequently begun.

Mrs. Walker had been in sole control of the premises from the time of her husband's death, and, was recognized as the owner. Shortly before Walker's death, Bentley had deeded the land to her, and she has solid 15 acres thereof since that time.

The complainants, therefore, charging that Walker was acting as the agent of the trustees at the time of the alleged sale, that he fraudulently kept secret material facts in relation thereto, and that his conduct in the premises was a breach of trust, asked that an account might be taken, that all the transactions might be discovered, together with the intentions of the parties at the time, and that the conveyance from the trustees, ostenibly to Bentley, might be delared void and set aside; that Nancy B. Walker be decreed to be a trustee of the premises for the benefit of the complainants.

The defendants filed an Answer setting up possession and payment of ta

the value of the land, from which an appeal was taken.

THE DECISION.

The Supreme Court held that Walker had nothing to do with determining that the land should be sold, he being only employed to look after the land and find a purchaser. The trustees were the persons who were alone able to decide whether the land should be sold and for what price. Walker's duties were simply advisory, and to set aside the sale it should be proved that Walker acted in bad faith, and made material statements to the trustees to influence the sale which he knew to be false, and that they, in making such sale, were influenced by those false and material statements. But it had not been proved with the degree of certainty thiad not been proved with the degree of certainty that the law required and that the death Walker and the labse of time demanded, that Walker had been guilty of fraud. The evidence tended to show that Walker knew the land was worth more than \$500 when he sold it, but it was not concluded. to show that Walker knew the land was worth more than \$500 when he sold it, but it was not conclusive. There was no evidence to show that he attempted to influence the minds of the trustees in the slightest degree on that question. Nor was the evidence conclusive to prove that Walker was interested in the sale to Bentley, so as to make the sale fraudulent in point of law. The land was paid for with money belonging to Mrs. Walker, but which had been kept by Mr. Bentley as her trustee, and which was loaned to her husband. The Court, although stating that transactions were viewed with suspicion where the husband acted as the wife's agent, yet held that in the present case Walker's acts were valid, as he did not know of Bentley's intention to purchase it for his wife. Nor could the sale be set aside because Walker soon after his agency terminated became interested in the property. The property had been sold, and what subsequently became of it could in no possible way relate back and effect the question of its original value. Walker was under no obligation to communicate to the trustees his subsequent knowledge that Bentley had conveyed the property to his wife, though, if at the time of the sale he had known that Bentley had conveyed the property to his wife, though, if at the time of the sale he had known that Bentley were entitled to know of any interest he might have in the sale which/might affect the fairness and good faith of his recommendation. But after the sale was concaded no such consideration could apply. Moreover the claim was barred as being a stale claim, and because of the tacties of the complainants in not instituting proceedings sooner. The judgment of the Superior Court would therefore be reversed and the bill dismissed.

Justice Breese dissented.

Justice Breese dissented. CHICAGO. THE ILLINOIS RIVER BAILROAD COMPANY. In the case of the Illinois River Railroad Cor pany, in bankruptcy, Judge Blodgett entered an order Saturday finding, as shown by the Master's report, that the whole number of unsecured creditors of the Company was nine, and the amount of their claims \$4,855. Four of these creditors, the Western Union Telegraph Company, George C. Mussell, S. W. Munn, and Edward Mandel, whose claims amount to \$1,779.90, have joined in the petition against the Company. These creditors, it was found, constitute more than one-fourth of the whole numstitute more than one-fourth of the whole number of unsecured creditors, and represent more than one-third in amount of the unsecured claims. The claims of George K. Clark and S. P. Walker were not included, as it was objected that their demands are not bona-fide. It was therefore adjudged that the requisite number of creditors had joined in the petition, and ordered that the case stand for further hearing on the issues raised by the denial of bankruptcy.

DIVORCES.

William R. Shaw filed a bill Saturday against his wife, Mary A., charging her with desertion.

William R. Shaw filed a bill Saturday against his wife, Mary A., charging her with desertion, and asking for a divorce.

John C. Coffing also asks for a divorce from his wife, Alice Maud, for a similar reason.

BANKBUTCY MATTERS.

Jacob Frye was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable August 14.

James Talcott began a suit for \$2,000 against William Friend and Ernest Friend.
Frank Scheibel sued C.G. Pusheck for \$1,500. Block & Co. began a suit in replevin against D. C. McLane, George F. Harris, and D. F. Parkhouse to recover about 10,000 flags, \$20 in money, and three sets of coats of arms, the whole being valued at \$3,000.

THE GALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—Set cases. No. 6,540, Smart

JUDGE GARY—Set cases. No. 0,540, Smart s. Lee, still on trial.

JUDGE MOONE—Motions.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set cases 517, Sievers vs.

Combs. and 578, Hochlander vs. Le Moyne.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No court until Saturday lext.

be candidates before the Convention. The former is the present Congressman—it being his second term. There is a growing dissatisfaction with him in some parts of the district-especially in the eastern counties. They think he is a very good man, but believe it would be impossible to elect him this fall, as the people are getting tired of machine politics and political wire-pullers.

In Franklin Blades the Republican party will have a candidate of whom it may be proud, and one that is capable and honest. He is a Republican in the highest sense of that word, and has always been identified with that party. The Republicans of the Eighth District can rest assured that if Franklin Blades is elected he will not leave Washington to canvass his district and pull his wires for a future nomination. The dissatisfaction to Fort is shown by the fact that in case of his nomination Judge Pillsbury will run as an independent candidate in opposition to him.

Africe to be Selzed.

laid down the lines of a great colonizing and trading company, to obtain a charter from the Crown, and to occupy large tracts of the West Coast of Africa. Splendid visions of future Clives and Hastings on African soil are already illing the souls of cuthusiasts. We believe that an effort will soon be made to give shape to the idea, and to bring it in some practical form under the notice of the Government. on Sunday.

Sabbatarians and Anti-Sab-His Conduct at St. Louis Before Coming to

Chicago.

Chicago.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 8.

Frederick A. Jeffery, who committed suicide at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Tuesday night last, came to St. Louis during the first week in

June, ostensibly to visit his sister and brotherin-law, who are living on Pine street, near Four-teenth, and who stand high in the estimation of all by whom they are known. Being more than ordinarily bright, and having a large fund of in-formation gleaned from careful reading, he would have found it difficult to exhaust his welcome, but for a seemingly slight though ineradicabie drawback. There was a woman at the bottom of it all.

JEFFERY, THE SUICIDE.

Some bewitching, hazel-eyed Sucker girl, sur-named "Dollie," had possession not only of his heart, but of his mind, and as she apparently

did not care a fig for the former, the latter went awry. When he first came here he was but little changed from his usual self, being buoyed up by the hope that the tide of fortune—as affecting heart interests—might turn in his favor, and that eventually all would be well. Something trumspired, however, by which he lost this hope, and though he did not wear upon his arm a badge of despair, there came over him. that settled determination which ended with his life, and there is no questioning the fact that suicide became a fixed purpose in his mind while he was here and several weeks previous to his departure for Chicago, and, furthermore, that his plans were thoroughly mapped out in his mind long before he attempted to carry them into execution. His visit to St. Louis was evidently not a joyons one, and if comforthe did enjoy it was in his own room, alone, engaged in reading or writing, to which he gave himself up almost entirely. There was scarcely anything sufficiently attractive to draw him outside of doors, and, while neither cross nor morose, he appeared to prefer being left entirely to himself. Business he would not talk of, and in speaking of anything that related to himself, he appeared to have dropped the future out of his reckonings and to be considering only the present.

In many respects Jeffery was an exceptional young man. He neither drank, used tobacco, nor found profane language essential to forcible expression; was always polite; ever ready with an answer to whatever question might be put to him, and was in every way calculated to hispress one as being far above the "average run." As to his business future he had no right to doubt fortune, and it does not appear that he did, for, young as he was, he had snown superior qualifications, and had been successful in whatever he had undertaken.

His "debut in tragedy," as he termed his suicide in his letter to the chicago paper, was not made without some assistance from a study of the dramatic art, in which he felt great interest, and had been heard to speaked of the second process, he appeared to prefer being left enthrely to himself. Business he would not talk of, and in speaking of anything that related to himself, he appeared to have dropped tralk of, and in speaking of anything that related to himself, he appeared to have dropped tralk of, and in speaking of anything that related to himself, he appeared to have dropped the future out of his reckonings and to be considering only the present.

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His "debut in tragedy," as he termed his suicide in his letter to the Chicago paper, was not the death in the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the dramatic art, in which he fell great interval to the control of the property while here, the full significance of which did not the property of the control of the property while here, the full significance of which did not transprise until significance of which did not the property of the property while here, the full significance of which death had been received.

About a week since a particular friend of the family with which def

ome handy for something I have in view."
And these two hooks were a portion of the paraphernalia made use of by him in Chicago.
For two weeks before Jeffery left here, he was frequently heard to inquire into the effect of this poison and of that upon the human body, and of the length of time each would require to destroy life. While here he invested in a pistol and daggar, both of which played a prominent part in the "debut." The day before he started for Chicago his brother-in-law said to him: "Fred, you haven't told us what you intend doing in Chicago. How do you propose to live?" "Oh! I intend to live at the top-notch while I last," was the reply; "I am going to the Palmer House, and I think I will occupy Parlor E."

"But you haven't the means for so unnecessary an outlay, have you? Where are the funds to come from!" were the inquiries of the brother-in-law. "I shall get along all right, never fear. I have a glorious scheme in view, and you will hear of me through the papers before many days," said the young man. The character of the scheme had in view was only too thorougy developed. Jeffery went by boat to Peoria on Saturday evening, and from hence to Chicago by rail. He was accompanied to the landing by his sister, who said to him before parting, "Now, Fred, since you are going to live in Chicago, the distance is not so great but that you can get down here every few months." The reply was, "I don't think I'll ever come here again. I am afraid my condition won't be such as to permit of it." All these statements, while giving no clew to the terrible deed he had in contemplation, show unmistakably that the thought of suicide was the only one that held full possession of his mind. Without a knowledge of the act he had in view, they were harmless enough, but coupled with his frightful self-murder their full force is readily seen.

On Wednesday last Jeffery's sister received a On Wednesday last Jeffery's sister received a telegraphic notice of the suicide of her brother, and that evening, to add to her misery, there came a letter addressed to her from him, and written just before he killed himself. It was written upon a sheet of paper bearing a cut of the Palmer House, and the window of Parlor T had been marked to show her the location of the room in which he had breathed his last. The letter was brief and of a character to drive the steel steel still further into the heart of the fond sister, and such an epistle as only a suicide, stopping on the verge of the grave and entirely devoid of reason, could have written. Among other things it said: "Now you know why I was so anxious to know of poisons and their immediate results." And again: "Did I not say I had a good scheme here in Chicago? and did I not say also that you would soon hear of me through the papers?"

The Dome of the Capitol.

The Dome of the Capitol.

Resistance Sun.

The altitude of the dome of the Capitol makes that building the highest in America, it being 387½ feet from the floor of the basement story to the crest of the statue. There are only four edifices in the Old World which tower higher toward the clouds—St. Peter's, at Rome, which is 458 feet from the pavement to the top of the cross outside; St. Paul's, at London, which is 404 feet; the Cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, which is 363 feet; and the Hotel des Invalides, of Paris, which is the tomb of the great Napoleon, which is 323 feet high.

In the United States, the steeple of Trinity Church, New York, is next in height to the dome; Bunker Hill Monument second, and the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, third.

The fluted columns, thirty-six in number, which support the first balustrade in the dome, are 27 feet high and weigh 6 tons each. Above this balustrade springs the roof, formed of handsomely ornamented panels; which gradually diminish in size to the apex, which is surmounted by a lantern 50 feet high. In this is a reflecting lamp lighted by electricity, but only fluminated when there is a night session either of the House or Senate, or both. This beautiful light has been often seen of late, and all who looked upon it have commiserated the weary Congressmen whose duties demand their presence in the hot, close atmosphere of the hall, which is rendered still more stifling by the heat of summer.

But perhaps the greatest wonder of the dome in the "whispering galiery." It is as near perfect as that of St. Paul's, for on the dreular gallery beneath the painting one may converse in an ordinary tone of voice with a friend who stands opposite, nearly 70 feet away. The sound appears to follow the concave of the freecoed picture, and is often very startling to persons not away of the singular frank played the stands opposite, nearly 70 feet away. The sound appears to follow the concave of the freecoed picture, and is often very startling to persons not away of the

The Exposition Not to Be Opened

An Exciting and Interesting Debate by

Correspondence New Fork Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Upon the assembling of the Commission to-day, soon after 11 e'clock a. m., a large audience was present. The discussion of THE SUNDAY QUESTION being resumed, some little controversey occurred as to whether the resolution of Mr. Donaldson, of Idaho, for keeping the grounds open while prohibiting the use of steam in Machinery Hall and allowing any exhibitor to cover his exhibit; or the resolution of Mr. Latrobe, of Maryland, reciting that, after a patient and respectful hearing of both sides, the Commission could see no reason to change their position, and could see no reason to change their position, and therefore declined to make any change in the rule closing the Exhibition on Sunday,—was en-titled to the precedence of consideration. It was urged that the latter was irrelevant to, and was urged that the latter was irrelevant to, and not properly a substitute for, the former, and finally Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, obviated the difficulty by offering Mr. Latrobe's resolution as an amendment. A spirited debate of about one hour and a half followed, in which the advocates of either side of the Sunday-opening question, in the Commission, expressed themselves with much earnestness, and at times with unusual vehemence, while the friends of either side loudly applauded the good hits and telling points made by their respective champions.

telling points made by ener respective champions.

The discussion was participated in only by the members of the Commission, while the sentiments of the spectators found means of expression in the repeated rounds of applause to which their manifestations of approbation were confined. The time was so divided that the speaker or speakers on one side, at the end of ten minutes, were obliged to give way to the other side—the two sides alternating in this way throughout. throughout.
Commissioner Loring, of Massachusetts, led

sabbath originally, not from the Jews, but from old heathen Egypt. Some people think that to keep the Sabbath they must read their Bibles all day (which is work to some people), while others admire the prophets of old, who gave orders to bring out the best food in the larder, and took down their harps, and danced, and sung, "and drank their wine, on Sunday. [Applause.] Coming down through history for 4,000 years, it would be seen by the examples and teachings of the greatest men that the American idea of Sunday was not the true idea, but that we would worship God more sincerely and love Him more dearly if we kept the Sabbath as a daylof recreation and rest instead of the saddest day in the week. Speaking of the many eccentric notions which had prevailed from time to time as to what constitutes a violation of the Sabbath, Mr. Nelson mentioned that at one time the law of New England.

FROMBITED A MARRIED MAN FROM KISSING HIS WIFE ON SUNDAY.

Gen. Hawley (interrupting)—Oh, no; don't say that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nelson (continuing)—It has also been said that, when our forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock, they unanimously resolved to be governed by the laws of God "natil they could make better." They kept on trying to "make better," and we have oeen "making better" ever since. [Merriment.]

Mr. McNeil, of Missouri being given five minutes of the time of Mr. Nelson), held that the best results were most readily obtained from the largest measure of iliberty, and regarded the question as another filustration of the fact that the contest with Puritanical restrictive ideas was a never-ending one. He instanced this by reference was made.

Mr. McNeil replied that he referred to a law at one time in force in Massachusetts and Connecticut, which, he said, were overthrown by the progress of civilation.

Mr. Loring hure inquired to what laws reference was made.

Mr. McNeil replied that he referred to a law at one time in force in Massachusetts and Connecticut, prohibiting a man from traveling 10 miles from home on Surday. He the

The hour of 12, the tme appointed to taking the vote, here arrived when, on motion of Mr. Dodge, the time was extended one-half hour.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvaria, was the next speaker. He said that, whatever might be the views of the members as to the moral or religious aspect of the question, the Commission was bound in honor to adhere to the conditions upon which money and goods had been contributed to the exhibition, one of these conditions being that it should not be open on Smday.

Mr. Nelson—Is not that mesely the gentleman's assumption? That condition was not nominated in the bood.

Mr. Morrell (excitedly)—If the gentleman doubts my word I will take him to exhibitors who will tell him that they will withdraw their goods if the place is opened on Sunday.

Mr. Loring here interposed it say that in Massachusetts money was given to the Exhibition upon the express stipulation that there should not be a Sunday opening; thatit was so stated.

Mr. Morrell (continuing) added that the employes and attendants had not been engaged to remain on Sundays, and also that he knew a number of the members of the Commission who would, with bowed head and sad hearts, resign and go bome if the opening was ordered.

Mr. McOrmick, of Arizona in confirmation of Mr. Morrell's statement that the Sunday closing was stipulated in advance, read from the regulations of the Commission in 1874, a statement that the Exhibition

WOULD NOT BE KEFT OFM ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Morrell here yielded the remaining four minutes of his time to Mr. Loring, who proceeded to answer the claim that the Sunday opening would be a great silvantage to workingmen. He referred to the recent visits of the legations of miners and dhers as showing that capitalists were encouraging operatives to attend the Exhibition, and he latter were already liberally represented. He went on to argue that the Sunday mailenrying, the Sunday closing was stored the sunday mailenrying, the Sunday opening that the Sunday mailenrying, the Sunday opening that capitalists were encouraging

cases with that under discussion, but that in all these cases the work was based upon the plea of actual public necessity, and was carried on more quietly than it was upon any other day.

Mr. Latrobe, of Maryland, asked and was allowed, two minutes. He admitted that the diversity of opinion on the subject included good men on both sides, but, for one, he regarded the issue solely as one of common honesty. He wanted to stand by the letter of the bond in which exhibitions had contributed to the Exhibition.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, asked if the gentleman from Maryland had not been misled. He (Nelson) had inquired of three members, several years ago, as to whether any piedge on the subject had been publicly given, and they had replied that they so understood it, but could not say positively such was the case.

Mr. Latrobe—Common law is not written law. Mr. Butler, of West Virgieia, replied that three years ago, before Nr. Nelson was a member, after a full, free, and fair discussion, the understanding that the place would be closed on Sunday was arrived at, and there was no protest against it. Consequently, that was a pledge to the country, that was the bond. For himself he would say that he was conscientiously opposed to the opening, and if he dared to vote otherwise he did not think there was a right thinking old woman in his State who would not MUNTHIN WITH A BROOMSTICK.

[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Donaldoon called stiention to a subsequent clause in the regulations of 1874, wherein, after the clamed that there would be no Sunday exhibition, it was stated that the Commission reserved the right to alter or amend the conditions. He claimed that the emphatically disproved the assumption that the body was bound by the notification referred to.

At this point some confusion and excitement marred the tenor of the debate, several members indulging in side retorts and argumentative thrusts ad libitum. Mr. Nelson asserted that not withstanding their protestation of the sound-ness of their views, members on the other si on Sunday was arrived at, and there was no protest against it. Consequently, that was a pledge to the opening, and if he dared to vote otherwise he did not think there was a right thinking old woman in his state who would not RUNT HIM WITH A BROMSTICK.

[Laughter and applause.]

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At this point some contusion and excitement marred the tenor of the debate, several members indulging in side retorts and argumentative thrusts as little than the soundness of their views, members on the other side were afraid to let the matter go to the Board of Finance.

Messrs. Latrobe, Beteler, McCormick and others—We are not afraid of the responsibility, Mr. Nelson—Tirst is just the point. The gentlema of the Commission, nearly all of them politicians, and are atraid to take the responsibility of opening the grounds on 8unday, because they are

AFRAID OF THE CHURCHES.

Partial applause, cries of "Good," calls to order, and increasing contusion, during which half a dozen members clampered to reply.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, succeeding in obtaining the floor, said: I represent a Territory that has not an organized church in it, and yet I should be ashamed to go back to my people if I did not insist upon the closing of these grounds and buildings on Sunday. [General Harban and the contents of the world, will only be a way station for handling single and buildings on Bunday. [General Harban and and and fails theory and the floor and the sunday and buildings on Sunday. [General Harban and and and surface, which will come that Rufus and pounds and buildings on Sunday. [General Harban and and and surface, which will come the summary and and surface, and no more waited to populate the sunda

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Mr. Nelson—It is a question of taste, then, for I should be ashamed to go back to my peoff I voted for closing. [Slight applause.]

Some discussion, participated in by Messrs.

Donaldson, Nelson, and Kimball, here chaused upon the amount of credit to be awarded the firms by whom Exhibition excursions of their employes had been made, commendations for their liberality and generusity toward their workmen, crificisms upon their business tact in securing free advertisements of their concerns in the newspapers, being alternately indulged in.

Mr. Kimball in the course of a very animated speech in favor of a closed Exhibition on Sunday, said that any business concern that would act, after having received the goods of others, would be indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses. He denied that he could be included in the class spoken of by Mr. Nelson as politicians. He was

believing in the universal salvation of all men.

chuled in the class spoken of by Mr. Nelson as politicians. He was believing in the universal salvation of all men. Mr. Donaldson—You don't believe in heaven't [Laughter.]

Mr. Kimball—Let me answer the gentleman by assuring him we will have hell enough if we open the grounds on Sunday. (Applause.)

Mr. Caldwell, of Minnesota, explained that he would vote for keeping closed, though his associate, who was absent, Mr. Williams, would have voted the other way.

Gen. Hawley temporarily relinquished the chair and delivered an address in support of the former action of the body in keeping the grounds closed. Starting with the fact that the law of God was exemplified in the physical law of our being by the necessity for a period of rest of one day in seven, he spoke of the varied signification of the term "rest," and went on to argue that each citizen should be left to the enjoyment of the day which was best in consonance with his feelings, and therefore he (Hawley) ought not to demand that another shall work to promote his enjoyment on Sunday, as the employes of the grounds would be required to do if these were kept open. He believed in the old-fashioned American way of stopping on Saturday night and waiting until Monday morning, and this had been established by all our laws and the mages of the people. He reading the matter as one of overwhelming importance to the character of the people.

regarding the matter as one of overwheln importance to the character of the people. importance to the character of the people.

Mr. McNeil withdrew his motion to refer to
the Board of Finance, and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Loring (originally offered by Mr. Latrobe), reciting, as a substitute for Mr. Donaldson's resolution, that,
after a patient and respectful hearing of both
sides the Commission can see no reason to recede from their position, and therefore decline
to make any change in the rule clbsing the Exhibition on Sunday. The vote was taken by
States, and resulted in the adoption of the
amendment by 29 years to 10 nays.

THE VOTE.

amendment by 29 years to 10 nays.

THE VOTE.

The following was the vote in detail:

Yeas—Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiama, Maine, Maryland, Massachus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wissonsin, and Wyoming—29.

Nays—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington Territory—10.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by 30 yeas to 9 nays; the only change from the voted with the majority.

The Commission then adjourned.

Ctara Morris' Western Admirer.

"Waisinghom" in the Hustraied Weekly.

When Clara Morris was acting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre she received a letter from a gentleman from Indiana, who confided to her, after assurance of profound affection conceived for her after witnessing her representations, that he had recently purchased a new store out West, and that all his fortune in the drug business at her feet he laid. Would she follow him throughout the world? Oh, would she? As an index to his personal identity he would appear at the theatre on a certain night, seated in the front row of the balcony, and leaning his cheek upon a hand, in which he would bold a white pocket-handkerchief. When she came upon the stage and beheld a very fat man, with very red hair, clutching a white pocket-handkerchief in his hand, and leaning pensively over the railing of the balcony, she very nearly burst out into a laugh, but, recovering herself, confided her discovery instead to three of the actors on the stage. Accordingly these facetious gentlemen came out on the stage in the next seems, each holding a white pocket-handkerchief carefully to his forehead, and altogether betraying such a lively sense of the situation that the lady in the case was not suprised on her re-entrance to find the sentimental druggist and his white pocket-handker-chief non est. He was a patient admirer, however, and although he presumed to write a slightly repreachful letter, he called attention to the fact that, if she ever wanted a friend and husband, he would be found at his new store in Indiana.

Ants and Caterpillars.

The Belgian official journal, referring to the Clara Morris' Western Admirer.

Ants and Caterpillars.

The Belgian official journal, referring to the ignorant conduct of those who destrey all kinds of birds and sinsects indiscriminately, insists on the necessity of children in primary schools being taught to distinguish between useful and noxious insects, and thus to exercise their destructive faculties against the latter only. The writer proceeds to say that the ant, which is very disagreeable and inconvenient in many respects, does excellent service in chasing and destroying caterpillars with relentless energy. A farmer who had noticed this fact and had his cabbage literally devoured by esterpillars at last hit upon the expedient of having an ant-hill, or rather nest, such as abound in pine forests, brought to his cabbage plot. A sackful of pine points, abounding in ants, was obtained, and its contents thrown around the infested cabbage plants. The ants lost no time, but immediately set to work; they seized the caterpillars by their heads. The next day heaps of dead caterpillars were found, but not one alive, nor did they return to the cabbages. The value of the ant is well known in Germany, and, although their eggs are in great request as food for young partridges, pheasants, and nightingales, there is a fine against taking them from the forests. The ant is indefatigable; it climbs to the very tops of trees, and destroys an immense quantity of noxious insects.

A Tame Boa Constrictor.

An Englishman named Mann and his wife appear to have had remarkable success in tuning a boa constrictor, which has just died. It came to be a family pet, and was allowed the freedom of the house. It exhibited great attachment toward its owners not only, but also came to know its friends among visuses. It ame to be a family pet, and was allowed the freedom. Ants and Caterpillars.

tomed to "ask" for food, water, and to be taken to walk. It are nothing but pigeons, consuming about one a week, and always killed them by breaking their necks before crushing them in its coils. It could entirely control the pressure of its coils, twining around its owners' bodies and necks, but never hurting them. They often carried it about in traveling, when it remained concealed under the coat, as though understanding the necessity of keeping quiet. When it was left behind it recognized and welcomed its friends' return with the greatest joy, answering to the name of "Cleo."

RUFUS HATCH.

tion.

Many of the Board of Trade people remember Ruba Hatch, formerly a member of that body,

York.

A well-known citizen who has received a letter

No more interest and insurance, and no more waiting for navigation to open.
You can tell your warehouse-men that Rufus Hatch makes these statements, which will come true within the next three years.
So far as the above is concerned, it has nothing to do with either the big bonanzas or the little frauds of the Pacific Coast, where 100 millions of dollars will be produced annually. Yours,
RUFUS HATCH.

Washington Hard Up.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald gives the following as a copy of an autograph letter now in the possession of a resident of that city:

New York, May 22, 1789.—Dran Sra: In addition to what I wrote to you formerly on the subject of a loan, I now inform you (and desire that this letter, which conveys the information, may be destroyed as soon as read), that my utmost exertions were ineffectually used to borrow a sum of money (even at a high interest, and for me disadvantageous terms) to comply with contracts of my own before I left Virginla. Having made this communication, it is unnecessary to adduce further proof of my inability to comply with the request contained in your letter of the 18th inst. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

OR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW TEN-ROOM houses that I will sell cheap; 533 and 535 Calumet LE GRAND ODELL, Room 32 Times Building. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-\$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-BOOM COT tage and lot at Evanuace; 1220 down, and 127 for balance, also new 2-story 18-room house and two as a Fark Ridge; \$1,500; only \$300 down, and \$27 nothly a good plane will be taken on one of the above laces. [RA BHOWN, 143 LaSaile-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IBA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE IN THE SOUTH DI-vision in exchange for a good house and large lo-to the North Division; clear; might assume or pay some difference. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

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76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARI for ladies or gentlemen at \$4 to \$5 per week, with Hotels.

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TO RENT-DWELLING 903 WABASH-AV., it rooms all in perfect order, hot and cold water, etc. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre building.

TO BENT_BOOMS. TO RENT-ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS FUR nished and unfurnished; bath with each room; build ing formerly KINSLEY'S restaurant 138 Madison-st. Inquire on second floor. TO REST. STORES, OFFICES, A.

TO RENT-STORE, 105 MADISON-ST., 2214:175 feet, location first-class. Inquire of J. H. AN-DREWS, 104 Clark-st., Room S. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman within 20 minutes waik of Lasalie and Madison-sta; in quiet family where there are no children preferred. Address E 78, Tribune office, stating price.

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pleasure of mid action, and its, in fact, a supermandanhand saddle-horse for a gentleman or lady.

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WANTED-50 SAW-MILL HANDS:
Wages paid. Steady work the whole
fare; go to-night. A. G. RING & CO., 17 N
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day: 2 men and their wives for assumill; 5 bars lesks and Market-sts.

WANTED—800 TRAMS FOR RAILHOAD WORK \$3.50 per day; 7 menths work; \$30.1aborers, 41.60 per day; 5 boarding bosses; all free fare, at 23 Wes Bandolph-st. J. H. SPERBEUK & CO.

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WANTED—A GOOD ERCOND GIRL TO WAIT ON tables and do up-stairs work; Sweds or colored preferred. Apply, with references at 844 Indians dr. WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON or; must have preference preference. 1004 Indians WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWED-ish girl for general housework; \$4 per week. Call at 334 Muron-st., near Rush, at 8 o'clock to-day. WANTED-A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK AT 157

WANTED GIRLS TO WORK ON GROVER Appl at southeast corner van Buren at and Third-av.

Narross.

WANTED-A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE care of three young children and help lady of the house in light work. Address, staing towns 6, Drawer 10, Kenosha, Wis.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A PREPO O lady of 28 years as housekeeper for wide antly situated; small salary; references Address Miss H. SINCLARE, P. O., city.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. L. BALKAN WILL continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams-st., between State and Deurborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF STATE of the serve the public and inationalities, can be suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st. solited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.
O ITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
O good Scandinavian and German female help can be
supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwankee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INterest in an old established cash business paying
shop monthly. To LaSalite-st. Room 14.

FOR SALE-OR WOULD TAKE SOME OTHER
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OST-STRAYED-OR STOLEN-FROM LAKE View Sanday, July 0, wbay horse, with white star in forebest, right injectory leather halbroon. A suffi-able reward will be given if returned to A. NORBKRE. LOST-A BLACK AND TAN BITCH, WEIGHING Labout 4 hs., with collar on. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to TEUMAN BIRD. Druggist, 177 South Clark as.

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I POTMATION VARTED—OF MART ATE JOYCE who left Sinters' Convent at the Unit of the Gree Tire. Any information of her whomshous will be thankfully received; direct her to the mane through the left is good payanty.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. Corner of Fourteenth street. The

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Sat rday, greenbacks were steady at 891.

Castle Garden, the famous old wooder whereat millions of immigrants landing in New York have first set foot on res of America, was yesterday destroyed by fire.

There is encouragement for the belief that the weather man has partially recovered from his protracted Fourth-of-July "celebration," for he has the grace to announce cooler weather, with local rains

We publish this morning a sermon by the Rev. D. J. BURRELL, of this city, upon the subject of the Little Horn massacre. The reverend gentleman, assuming a perfect fa-miliarity with the plans and purposes of the Almighty, clearly traces the hand of an omnipotent and just God in the fiendish butchery and mutilation of Custes and his brave followers, whereas the infamy of that achievement has been generally ascribed to SITTING

A movement in force will soon be made by the House inflationists upon the Banking and Currency Committee to force an early report that will open the way to the fulfillment of the instructions of the St. Louis Convention respecting the repeal of the Resumption act. A careful canvass of the nittee shows a majority of one in favor of hard money, and against the repeal. There are five Democrats of soft tendencies. including Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, who at the beginng of the session was among the hardest of the hards, but there are two crats on the Committee who are firmly opposed to undoing the only piece of work which even squints toward res mption, and jority of six to five against the repeal. So that it is unlikely that the inflationists will be able to bring up the currency question in the convenient and privileged form of a Committee-report.

Congress console themselves with the reflection that they have escaped an enforced sojourn in Washington, with the thermon ter marking a temperature of 104 in the of escape through adjournment, for Senate has the impeachment trial on its hands, and several troublesome appropriations stand in the way. There is noth but to sweat and bear it, although the heat in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Represent atives, with their poor ventilation and complete isolation from the open air, is something fearful to think of, much less to en-It is said that in the Senate and House the temperature has for the past three weeks averaged 90 degrees, occasionally getting as high as 100, and that the severe prostration incident to a continued temperature of this kind has already begun to make itself plainly apparent upon the general health of mem-

Western Congressmen, who unmistakably reflect the sentiments of their constituencies, ceptance of State volunteers for the Indian war as the most effective and economical plan for the speedy subjugation of the hostile tribes, and the proper punishment of the fiends who s'aughtered Custes and his sommand. The Secretary of Warris said to aold the same opinion, believing, doubtless, that a suitable volunteer force, made up of Western men, and placed under the command of CROOK and TERRY, would prove more eficient than regular troops unused to Indian lehting. Gen. SHERMAN is understood to bok with disfavor upon the volunteer plan, and to advocate the recruiting of the thinned anks of the regular regiments up to the naximum. He has expressed the opinion that the Indians under SITTING BULL will now separate into smaller bands, but many ers, fully as well qualified as himself to judge of the matter, predict no such

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet and easier Saturday. Mess pork ed 21c per brl lower, at \$19.70@19.75 for July and \$19.771@19.80 for August. Lard closed 12 to per 100 the lower, at \$11.05 2011.07 cash and \$11.12 12 11.15 for Aug-Meats were steady, at 81c for boxed ders, 101c for do short ribs, and 11c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were unged. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was in small Wheat closed 11@11c lower, at ed 1@1e lower, at 46c for July and 46tc ay's quotations. The range of sales violate that confidence should forfeit the \$2.50@5.35 for inferior to extra. Sheep in better supply, but under a fair degrees should have the power to corres any

mand prices were sustained, at \$2.50@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.87\frac{1}{2} in greenbacks at the close.

Now that the counsel for Gen. BELENAP save concluded to make the best of the trial instead of falling back on the plea that the Senate did not lawfully assume jurisdiction with a vote of less than two-thirds, it is evident that their line of defense will be to show that BELENAP appointed Evans post-trader at Fort Sill in the belief that he was acceptable to the officers of the post, and that, while having no knowledge of any payments by Evans to Marsu, he accepted paynents from the latter under the impression that they were on account of the settlement of the estate of his wife's first husband. On the other hand, the House managers regard their case against BELKNAP as absolutely invulnerable, and on the simple question of guilt, as determined by the proof, they do not admit the possibility of a failure to convict. MARSH and Evans are vet to be examined, and the testimony for the prosecu is expected to be all in to-morrow.

Republican nomination for the Presidency, appears in our columns this morning. It is a model letter of its kind, and one which will greatly enhance the high regard in which the Republican standard-bearer is held. Nothing could be more concise, clear, and direct. is a platform in itself, and one which the Republican party can proudly stand upon. That portion relating to Civil-Service reform is, in tone and expression, abreast with the most advanced ideas and demands of the reform element of the party and the nation. It has a genuine Brisrow ring about it, the ring which means death to the machine. Not less pronounced and unmistakable is the declaration on the subject of the currency—the resumption of specie payments as the only way to end the ' certainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency," which, "with its fluctuaons of values, is one of the great obstacle to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity." The utterances concerning the public-school system and the condition of the Southern States are those of a statesman and patriot who knows neither sect nor section. The concluding portion of the letter, a condensation of the

vhole, is a grand campaign motto: With a Civil-Service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punish trusts; with a sound currency; with education sectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a f ternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness

VIOLATIONS OF EXECUTIVE CONFIDENCE A singular question has been raised at Washington by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. It is, whether a Cabinet officer can be compelled to state what has taken place in the private consultations of the President and his advisers. It arises upon the demand made upon Brisrow, late Secretary of the Treasury, for a statement of all that has officially, privately, passed between him and the President relating to the whisky business. The Secretary very properly refuses to answer of the President with his Cabinet officers are of a confidential character, and not to be revealed. He denies that, even if so disposed, these, supported by the four Republican he has any authority to disclose what took It is illustrative of the malignancy of the Democratic members that such a controversy should ever arise. The President is the Executive. The members of the Cabinet are each responsible for whatever they may do in the discharge of their official duties. Until the contrary is shown, it is to be assumed that they act in all official matters by the direction or authority of the President. Each has a branch of the public service in his especial charge, and, separately and collectively, they are authorized and required to furnish the President with information and advice. The Presi dent is not obliged to follow the advice of a

Cabinet officer, even upon matters pertain ing to the particular department of which such officer is the chief; nor is he obliged to follow the advice of a majority, or of the whole, of his Cabinet. With them he con sults as to measures to be proposed; to orders to be given by Executive; in relation to foreign matters; concerning legislation proposed or enacted by Congress; and, generally, with regard to the whole policy of the Government and the execution of the laws These questions are frequently of a delicat character, and secrecy is essential to any freedom of consultation. The Senate of the United States considers various matters with closed doors. All treaties or other confidential matters are considered in privacy. All appointments are acted upon, reports are made, and debates take place in private. Secrecy is essential to the freedom of discussion of such matters. Imagine the debate which would take place in public if the examination and discussion of the personal fitness, education, and private character of individuals took place in open session, with crowded galleries and reporters present. What would be the character our diplomacy if the consideration of

trenties was in open session, with the private and confidential correspondence of our own and foreign Governments read in open session, and published to the world? There is nothing in the consideration by the Senate of all these matters requiring privacy and confidence which does not enjoin confi in the counsels of the Executive. Think be with a half-dozen reporters and the general public in attendance. Yet, if a Commi tee of either House can summon a Cabinet officer and make him relate what took pla at one or any number of Cabinet mee

> on every question?
>
> The relations of the President with Cabinet officers are far more of a confidential character than those of Senators. It is like the private conferences between client and counsel, or the domestic consultations of the family circle. To invade this privacy no. man has ever yet attempted; it has remained for a malignant squad of the Democratic Ho ase to attempt to drag out for public reading the private consultations of the President with his constitutional advisers. What has taken place at these meetings took place it all the freedom and security of confidence. The person participating therein wao would violate that confidence should forfeit the respect of every citizen. No precess of Con-

and publish it, wherein is it different to ha

ing a reporter present at such Cabinet meet

ings to publish what may be said pro and c

Cabinet officer to divulge what took place or what was said to him by the Presi any of his associates. Better rest in prison for an indefinite term than to sacrifice per-

sonal honor and good faith. If such a rule were once adopted, that Cabinet officer could be compelled to dis close the consultations of the Executive, there would be no independence of the Exutive. He could have no advisers. ould consult with no person whatever. ould be deprived of the ordinary privilege of every private citizen,—the privilege of tak-ing advice, or obtaining information, or discussing proposed action. There could be no Cabinet meetings to which reporters might not as well be admitted. The whole theory of a Cabinet or Executive advisers will be destroyed, and the President will be reduced to hold a sort of town meeting, open to every-body, in order to consider what action he should take upon public matters, foreign and estic. There would be no such thing as Cabinet adviser. No Secretary would undertake to offer advice, when that advice was to be made public. A Cabinet meeting considering a grave public question, instead of ing a confidential affair, inviting the fullest reedom of thought and expression, would, in iew of the probable publicity of the proeedings, become a formal assemblage, which each person would reduce what he ad to say to writing, and put it on record or his future defense.

Mr. Bristow has refused peremptorily answer the questions. It is impossible to oretell how far Confederate malignity may oceed, or whether the House will order e ex-Secretary under arrest for refusing to lisclose the confidential proceedings of the Cabinet; but, should the Secretary be so imed, he will have the respect and sympathy of the whole country, be sustained by the opinions of the entire legal fraternity, and will increase the admiration which people have for the honest and fearless Secetary. That he will yield, no one has the aintest suspicion.

THE SPEECHES SATURDAY NIGHT. his speech at the great Repul ass-meeting Saturday night, the Hon SHELBY M. CULLOM took up and disposed of the issue made by the Democratic sham reformers as to the Presidential candidat that these, in and of themselves, with their ecords as they have made them, are the true platforms and the only real pledges of the respective parties for the reforms to b ecomplished. Admitting the self-evident fact that the work of reform must go intil every dishonest man in the public service is reformed out of it, and until the corrupting influences resulting from the great pheaval of society by the War are reformed out of affairs altogether, and reminding his nearers how the Republican party hunted down, exposed, and punished ruption in its own ranks, he dispassionately considered what sort of guaranty and assu ance of reform TILDEN is, in and of himself. That question, wherever TILDEN'S record and political affiliations are known, conits own answer, and a most telling answer it is, as was manifest when Mr. Cullon declared the reform wanted was not such as would come from a scheming ailroad stock-jobber, the political partner of Boss Tween, so long as that partnership

could be made profitable. The key-note was struck when the Hor EMERY A. STORES, who followed in one of his happiest efforts, demonstrated in his own nimitable style the ludicrousness of looking to the Democratic party for reform of any sort. There was, as everybody there knew, a literal truthfulness that added to the satire his statement that the refer after all these years, had so far reform that they now unhesitatingly declared against stealing. Not less telling was his scathing review of the declarations of that party in favor of reform by getting themselves into office and their denunciation of the Republican party for obstructing the appreciation of greenbacks, which the Democracy proposed to dispose of by rag-repudiation. There was no flaunting of the bloody shirt in Mr. STORES' speech. But it was filled with the plain, unanswerable logic of facts, showing that in nothing has the Democratic party given assurance of its fitness to be intrusted with the Administration, nor of its purpose or capacity to abandon its

reactionary policy.

The speeches of Mr. Cullow and Mr. STORES SO exactly fit the situation that THE TRIEUNE to-day republishes thementire. The coast of the Democratic reformers since the St. Louis Convention has been that they have placed the Republican party on the defensive before the country. But these speeches, with which the campaign has been opened in the great Northwest, have already erved to make an end of the defensive ampaign, to vindicate the Republican party, and to fix upon the sham reformers the ecord of their sham reform candidate and the yet more damning record of their sham

A WORD WITH JOHN F. FA'LNSWORTH A Tylpen and Hendricks ry tification mee ing was held at Aurora on Sa' arday evening which was addressed by JOHN F. FARNS-WORTH! Our dispatch sa' /s he talked over an hour discussing the ply tforms of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions, the Civil-Service reform, 'the currency question, and the tariff, 7and couldn't life of him see why the editor of THE TRIBUNE showld support HAYES and WHERLER: We reay return the compliment by saying that we cannot for the life of us see why John F. FARNEWORTH should support Tue DEN and HENDRICKS. Mr. FARNSWORTH was one of the original Abolitionists of Illius is and a friend of Owen LOVEYOY. He 'was elected to Congress by the Republicar is from the Chicago District before the War, and was re-elected, until the district was divided, as a Republican and Ant'l-Slav ery man. When the War broke out, he raise I the Eighth Cavalry from among his constituents, former and present, and served with distinction. He was then reelecte d to Congress for several terms until 1872. At that time, being opposed to GRANT'S Administration, he went off to GREELEY, and under 52 pence. Jetween 1850 and 1872, it vot ad for him as a Liberal Republican. He and ne ver given any intimation then, nor has 61 pence an ounce. At the end of 1874 the he sin ce, that he would go over to the Demorats and Confederates, nor have his friends of 1845, or about thirty years before, Yet suprosed him capable of doing it. How this radi cal Republican, after having spent forty to where the silver tollar of the weight and yes rs in the Anti-Slavery service, having ris' ced his life for it, having fought the Democ ratic-Confederate party since he was a wonder that the Government should a boy, can now deliberately turn and delay the rapid substitution of silver go back upon his record, his life-long associations and friends, and appear "reformer" and powhom he has fought all his life, is not only singular but unintelligible. How he can go back upon Harm, who was a soldier with him and fought near him in Virginia, and

who, like himself, has always been an Anti-Slavery man, who has always been a pure man, who is everything that FARNSWOR wants a candidate to be, who has advocated every political doctrine that FARNSWORT lers orthodox, -how he can get up in the old Anti-Slavery city of Aurora, and de-liberately and publicly disavow the whole record of his life, and cut loose from all his olitical associates, and turn his back on his friends and his principles, is what his friends cannot unerstand. It shows either that he is nursing some secret bitterness to the Republican party, which no one else comprehends, or else that advancing years clouded the better judgment of his younger days and dimmed his political However much he may have opposed to GRANT, that is a thing of the past. Mr. Haves is a man of his own sort, who represents everything in the way of reform that Mr. FARNSWORTH has been urging. That he should now publicly go back upon Mr. Haves shows that he is recreant to himself and his principles. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supports Mr. HAYES because he is a man of unspotted character and of exalted worth, who has served his country on the field with bravery and skill, and has served his State with honor, and because he has been a true Republican, is in favor of reform, and purification of the Civil Service.

supports him in preference to the sham reformer, "Slippery Sam," and his Confederated political associates. THE SILVER QUESTION.

For these and similar reasons, THE TRIBUNE

It is apparent that the controversy the value of silver and its future condition as a medium of exchange is becoming more complicated every day. The price of bullion continues to fall, and it was quoted the other day in London at 47 pence, which is 14 pence less than the average price for over twentyone years previously. Germany goes on with the work of demonetization, getting rid of its old silver coins as rapidly as possible. England only buys for use in its Indian and Chinesa trade, but the quotations for this ande are so uncertain that the London Times recently said there were really no quotations of silver at all. France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece are bound, by a contract known as the Latin Union, to maintain the same money, and this contract lasts till 1880. If it were not for this Switzerland certainly, and France probably, would have adopted the single gold standard.

As it is, Switzerland last year did not coin its full quots of silver, and the French Senste has just adopted a bill, prepared by the distinguished political econonist LEON SAY, authorizing the Government to limit or suspend the coinage of silver 5-franc pieces. This is really holding the demonetization of silver in abeyance. Meanwhile the amount of silver coin put out by the United States Government in exchange for fractionals is so small as to have had no effect on the downward tendency of the silver bullion, while the mines turn it out as rapidly as ever; and the result is the price ontinues to decline.

How long this depreciation will continue and where it will stop, are questions which puzzle alike those who favor the demonstization of silver and those who desire to have it made legal tender. These fluctuations in silver are not exceptional. The 1 dil Mail points out that one ounce of silver at the acession of ELIZABETH would buy almost as much as two punces in the time of EDWARD III.; yet at the accession of CHARLES I. the purchasing power of silver was only about one-third what it was in ELIZARGENI'S time.

for ter of silver; in 1792, when the United States adopted the dollar coinage, they fixed the proportion st one to fifteen. In other words, the dollar was to weigh as much as afteen gold dolla By this act, silver was overvalued, and, accoringly, in 1803, when France adopted the franc system, the Minister, GAUDIN, fixed the proportion at one to fifteen and a half. GAUDIN undervalued as Hamilton overvalued silver, and the consequences were very curious. Fifteen dollars' weight of silver in the open market and as bullion would not buy one dollar's weight of gold, but when coined it would. Consequently it was profitable to every person who had silver to get it coined. Furthermore, it was profitable to every person who had to pay money to pay it in silver, for the silver passed for more than it was intrinsically worth. Silver, therefore, was alone sent to the mint, and silver mly named from hand to band. What became for the United States adopted the bi-metallic sy tem. Either gold or silver, therefore charge debts to any amount. But to pay gold would be to incur loss. Conseque disappeared from the American and was exported to France. France also adopted bi-metalism, but as she undervalued silver it would have been a loss to undervalued selver it would have been a loss to send it to the mint. Accordingly, silver was ex-ported from France to the United States in return for the gold sent by the latter. The United States, finding their gold gone, decided upon getting it back; and in 1834 they revalued the metals, fixing the proportion then at one to sixteen. They thus passed from one error to another. As they previously overestimated silver, they now underestimated it, and the result was precisely the reverse of what had before occurred. The whole of the silver was exported, and gold took its place. So complete was the substitution, indeed, that since 1854 not a single silver dollar has been coined by the American mints, although the law making silver a legal tender equally with gold remained upon the statute book until 1873. Here we have double illustration, as complete as if it had been intended for verification, of the influence of mere coinage laws on the movement of the precious metals. In the course of half a century we find gold expelled from the United States and silver from France, and then silver swept away from the a gold one.

bearing in mind at a time when Germany is de-monetizing a silver coinage and substituting for it From the same authority we learn that the price of silver from 1845 to 1849, both inclusive, was a fraction over 59 pence per ounce. It never fell to that figure, and never reached 5 shillings. In 1850 it passed 60 pence. In 1851 it reached 61 pence. From that year to the end of 1866 it stood above that figure, occasionally rising to 62 pence, and even a fraction over. From 1867 to 1872, both inclusive, the price fell to a fraction over 60 pence. In the two following years it stood above 59 pence. The average of last year we are unable to state, but during the past eighteen months the fall has been constant and rapid, the price last week being about 5 2 pence, or say a fractio will thus be seen, the price averaged about fall had brought the price only to the leve the more recent dedine has brought it dow standard coined by the United States i only worth 76 cents in gold. It is a wonder that the Government should coin for fractionals with this difference in its favor. This swely would be no breach of faith, because, if a metallic currency had been preserved in this country during all these years, the snall change have been silver, and the people would have borne the depreciation just the same. So long as there is neeffort to increase the

there will be no injustice nor hardship in supplying all the small change the eds by silver coin.

At the same time, if a return to the binetallic currency is contemplated by the resumption of specie payments, the silver dol-lar ought to be equalized with the value of the gold dollar by increasing the amount of metal put into the silver dollar and its parts. Otherwise, imitating the coinage without the ntroduction of any of the baser metals, and without really swindling the people, will probably become a general, and certainly a profitable, business. A very large por-tion of the nickel coins now in circulation were not made by Government, but by counterfeiters. As the cost of the metal and manufacture of 5-cent piece is only about a cent, it pays for private persons to coin them, while furnishing the people a coin of equal intrinsic value. So it will be with silver coins if the silver dol lar, as manufactured by the United States, shall continue to be worth only three-fourth as much as the gold dollar, and 20 cents.less than the greenback dollar. It should be remembered that, with all this plethora of silver, several of the European countries, as well as the United States and the South American countries, have an irredeemable paper currency; and, if there could be a simneous resumption on of specie payments, giving employment to silver as a currency. here is little doubt that it would resume and maintain its equilibrium. This would seem to be the only way to avoid the universal demonetization of silver

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOV-

It is a matter of moment that Judge Law-BENCE's bill has passed the House of Representatives, compelling the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to pay certain amount of money annually into the United States Treasury, to be applied on the interest and principal of their bonds guaracteed by the Government. The Pacific Railroads have never voluntarily taken any steps in this direction. They have treated the Government guaranty of their bonds rather as a gift than as a loan, and have never made preparations for payment. On the contrary, all their preparations have been for not paying either interest or principal The Government had originally secured itself by a first mortgage on the roads, but the Pacific Railroad lobbies got this lien released by Congress and a second mortgage accepted by the Government in lieu thereof. The danger now is that the roads will be sold under the first mortgage when it comes due, and the principal owners will buy them up, leaving the Government out in the cold. The only claim the Government has is for half the services rendered by the railroads and for 5 per cent on their net earnings, and the roads have never paid the

It is estimated that the Central Pacific should make semi-annual payments of \$949,730, and the Union Pacific of \$994,731, in order to liquidate the interest and principal due in 1898. But the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee provides for the semi-annual payment of only \$375,000 from the Union Pacific, and \$284,105 from the Central Pacific, both for ten years' time, after which the payments are to be increased. The money received from these payments is to be invested in United States bonds at the est market rate, and credited to the railoads. Judge LAWRENCE did not believe the sums provided for to be adequate, but supported the bill as being in the right direction, and the best he could secure. The fact that the bill, on its final passage in the House, received a vote of 159 year to 9 nays sioners and jurors, particularly those from timent about these subsidized railroads : but in the preliminary votes, leading up to a final consideration of the bill, it was shown that nearly one-half of the Congressmen

wanted to postpone and delay it, even at this late day. This bill has to pass the Senate before becoming a law, and it will probably be difficult to get a hearing of it so late in the session, with the Impeachment trial and the Appropriation bills pressing upon the attention of that body.
time for its consideration should found, nevertheless, and the bill promptly passed. As Judge Lawrence remarked, if the Pacific Railroads honestly intend to pay the bonds and interest guaranteed by the Government, no better way could be adopted than by thus creating a fund for that purpose by semi-annual payments. If they do not intend to pay, then the bill is all the more necessary to compel them to do so.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The news from the Turko-Servian car paign continues to be so conflicting that one may well despair of arriving at any rational conclusions as to what has thus far been accomplished. If we may believe the Turkish reports, Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, who comma the eastern division of the Servians, is not in Turkish territory at all. Per contra, Russian, Servian, German, and English advices unite in the assertion that not only is he on Turkish soil, but that he has turned the Turkish flank, and is well down to Sofia, ween the Turks and Constantinople. The advices from the western column unde Gen. Zacu, in Bosnia, constantly contradict each other. If we are to credit the dispatches of the past week, Bellina has been lestroyed three times by the Servians. captured three times by the Turks. The Turkish army has been three times routed by the Servians at the same and the Servians three times driven back by the Turks. Both sides are evidently lying with industry and zeal for their respective sides, but, out of the heterogeneous and conflicting news, it begins to be apparent that while TCHERNAYEFF's column, which has taken the offensive in Bulgaria, is meeting with success in his southerly march, the defensive column on the northwestern frontier, under ZACH, has received a bad setback. Pending the arrival of any decisive news as to current operations, the foreign mails which have just come to hand contain many interesting facts con perning the preliminary movement of the Sclavic powers, a resume which will be interesting. The London Times of June 24 discusses the situation, an points out very prophetically to the English Cabinet, which was congratulating itself upon the re-establishment of peace, that was imminent. Its comment upon the attinde of Servia is so pertinent that we copy a portion of it. The Times says :

There has been during the past year a violent ex-citement the people of Servia in favor of the insurgent, and a belief that the opportunity of the Sciavic race had come. The Government of the Prince has been urged by the very strongest of his family, and the leading pointerians an sol-diers have functed that irresolution at this crisis would be followed by a popular condemnation from which they would never recover. To these motives may be added a conddent hope in the sup-port of Bussia; indeed, we can accordly be unjust

in assuming that the Government of St. Petersburg as approved and encouraged the display of conal spirit. Servia has, in fact, been app most in the common cause. The conse-quence of these incitements has been prepa-ration for war, and, of course, a great expenditure of money. The notion that the Great Powers coul Turk, and that in a determined conflict eventual success must be on the Christian side, is an article of political faith among the patriots of the Turkish Provinces. As to the present attitude of Europe, has not Lord DERBY said that the Treaty of Paris bes not guarantee the integrity of the Ottomas mpire against revolution in its constituent prov est If the work is ever to be done, it must b begun by those who are still reckoned within the ottoman pale; and, if these will bear the brunt of This is the view assiduously presented by the friends of action, and it is said that even among the Prince's Ministers there are men ready for the

With regard to Montenegro, the Times of the same date speaks with the same degree

of certainty as follows : There has lately been a project to conciliate Montenegro and to detach it from the revolutionary connection by the session of a small portion of territory, in return for which Montenegro should acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan. More than one Government appears to have thought that an understanding between Turkey and Montenegro would be the surest means of producing a pacifica-tion, and that the comon of some frontier districts would be a small price to pay for such a benefit. The Austrian Government, however, is said to be convinced that the endeavor to induce the Montenegrins to do anything which might be construed into a direct or indirect recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty would be a mere waste of time, and that not even so incomplete an acknowledgment as is involved in sending an Envoy to congratulate the new Sultan is to be hoped for. It is quite pos-sible that Servia and Montenegro may maintain the relations with Herzegovina which have lasted relations with Herzegovina which have lasted throughout the insurrection, and end by acting to-gether, if action there be at all.

Subsequent events have shown the prog nostications of the Times to be absolutely correct, notwithstanding the positive manner in which Mr. DISBAELI reassured the English

people. With regard to the attitude of Turkey, the Paris correspondent of the Times throws some new light upon this subject. He says: I only mention these rumors, which have influ-nced the Bourse, to show what a mistake it would be to fancy the Eastern question is approaching a solution. Turkey has always asked to be left alone with its revolted subjects, and when warned that in that case Montenegro and Servis would openly join them, has always replied that if foropenly join tacin, has always replied that the first general to the contrage the insurgents, she would not be affaid to face such an eventuality, and did not even ask the Powers to intervene diplomatically to prevent such a general

It is evident that the Great Powers are acting upon this hint of Turkey, and have formed their ring to watch the struggle and see if she can make good her assertion. The most significant feature of this ring, however, is, that, while England and Germany are watching the fight in the persons of their diplomatic representatives, Austria is watching it with her frontier swarming with troops and Russia with 70,000 or 80,000 troops concentrated near Bukowina, which is within easy striking distance of Bulgaria. If the Servians are worsted, what then? Will the Great Powers allow the Mohamme dans to reassert their sway over the Christians? Will they give their consent to the rehabilitation of the Ottoman Empire in the Se avic provinces? Does any one suppose that kussia is to risk the solution of the Eastern question upon the prowess of Servia and Montenegro?

The correspondence of the New York

Tribune from the Centennial discloses that

there is a controversy going on between some

of the American exhibitors of manufactures

and many of the jurors, especially those from

foreign countries. The foreign Commis-

Germany, France, and England, urge that

the competing goods in the American De-partment shall be marked with the prices

at which they can be produced and sold, and

nished before the awards are made. They

claim, and it would seem with great force,

that the cost of manufacture is an element to be considered in judging of the merits of any exhibit. Some exhibitors have referred to furnish their price-lists, while others claim that, if the cost of production be considered, the comparative cost of labor should also be taken into account. Where two men exhibit competing articles of manufacture of the same class of goods, the relative prices at which each can be produced and sold is one of the most pertinent points of comparison It is the main question in which the who consume these goods are most intere The fact that one man can produc a given article for \$10, and that another man can produce an equal article, is materially affected by the further fact that the second producer cannot sell his production at less than \$20. The utility of all manufactures is largely measured by price at which they can be sold, and, to judge of the practical benefits to mankind resulting from the production, the price at which the product may be sold is a strong circumstance. The protected manufacturers of the United States should not shrink from a comparison of prices as well as of fabrics; to do so is a blunder, because it will naturally attract attention to the fact that Protection is not only a fraud upon the people, but an obstacle in the way of the advance of American manufactures. The old familiar illustration that cocoanuts might be produced in the United States of a quality successfully comparing with those brought here from elsewhere is pertinent. The foreign cocoanut may be sold in Philadelphia at 10 cents, while the American cocoanut could not be sold for less than \$10; and the comparative utility of the two fields of production might be measured by these figures. We do not understand how there can be any clear comparison of the merits of the compet ing productions which excludes statements of the cost of production; and one of the greatest benefits to result from this Exposition is this enumeration of the world's produets, with the cost given for each country and section.

Our dispatches yesterday morning contained the announcement of the death at Naples of the famous singing master, ANTONIO BARILI, who had taught vocal music many years in this who had taught vocal music many years in this country. He was musical-director under Palmo, and afterward wielded the baton with great success in Mexico. He is better known as a teacher of singing in this city than for his connection with operatic enterprises. Not meeting with the success his talents warranted, he left here some eighteen months ago for Europe, where he intended bringing out some of his own compositions. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Barilli married at Paris a Miss Wolff, of Strasbourg. His father was Maestro Francesco Barill, of Rome, a composer of merit, and his mother Catrenna Chiesa, a famous prima donna for whom Donnierri composed his opera "L'Assedo di Calais," and Coppola his opera "Giovanna I di Napoli." Her second opera "Giovanna I di Napoli." Her second hisoband was Signor Parri, an operatic tenor, and father of Admitiva, Analia and Carlotza Parri. His oldest sister was CLOTILDE, a prima doma who married algand Tanan, of New

York, and whose second husband was Signer COLA. He also leaves two brothe who was an operatic basso, and Eltora cher and baritone, who educ BLINA and CARLOTTA PATTI, his half-sisters MAURICE STRAKOSCH became connected with the family by marrying AMALIA PATTI. Among others whom he nelped to educate for the star were Mile. MORENSI and Mine. VAN ZANDT

The cable brought the intelligence on Thurs day last of the death of the eminent French statesman, AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAUREST, who changed his surname in 1873 to CASIMIR Perior. He was a son of Casimir Perior. the leader of the middle class Tory party, and Louis Philippe's Prime Minister in 1831. He was born in Paris, Aug. 20, 1811, was fourteen years in the diplomatic service, a Deputy from 1846 to 1848, and a member of the Legislatire Assembly from 1849 to 1851. From Ser 1870, to February, 1871, he was detained by the Germans. On the Sth of that month he was elected to the Assembly as a partisan of Turns. From October, 1871, to February, 1872, he was nister of the Interior, and retired on aco of the opposition to the removal of the Assemble to Paris. He resumed the office in May, 1871 out accompanied Turens in his retirem

shortly after He has published num works on finance and politics and a life of CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

OTHER DEATES

Among other deaths recently reported are hose of DANIEL D. BRIGGS, United States Appraiser at New York during PIERCE's Adm tration, and Commissioner of Police in Brook-lyn since 1870; of A. W. Paulton, editor of Manchester (Eng.) Examiner and author of much of the anti-Corn-law literature; of M. Ja-COB ALEXANDRE, the founder of the celebrated firm of ALEXANDRE, pere et fils, harmoni makers Paris of JOHANN Cupreroper the veteran German landscape painter and Di-rector of the School of Design at Augsburg; of W EUDORE SOULIE, the Conservator of Museum of Versailles and a well-known wr op art and literature; of Dr. MARTIN HAVE, amous Sanskrit scholar, who assisted Bunsan in his Bibelmerk; of the Hon. PETER B. GATES. Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y.; of WILLIAM DUER BOBINSON, Cashier of the New York Custom-House since 1842; and of the Hon. THOMAS O. Moore, who was Governor of Louislans at the outbreak of the Rebellion

PERSONAL.

The Sun suggests Custer's career as a theme for the poet.

Democratic newspapers are printing flattering otices of Mrs. Hendricks. A rumor comes from Persia that the Shah is soon to revisit Europe incognito.

Mr. Blaine's physicians recommend a trip to Eu-rope, as soon as his health will permit. Mr. Conway heard Cobden say, towards the close of his life, that there was another Re John Bright yet.

Twenty-nine races were run for at the late Ascot meeting, and the value of prizes awarded, exclusive of £2,836 for horses placed second and third,

The British House of Commons recently de by an overwhelming majority a resolution declar-ing that "the time has arrived when flogging in the navy should be abolished."

The Hon. George H. Pugh, of Ohio, suffered a stroke of paralysis ten days ago, from the effects of which he has not yet entirely recovered. His mental faculties are unimpaired

Kate Field made the great mistake of speaking too well at the Hospital Dinner in London; the prosy old gentlemen were jealous of her, and pochhed the idea of a woman talking in pu

Mrs. Prentice, wife of a Professor in Wesleyar College, Middletown, Conn., slipped and fell overs precipice at Sutton, Friday. The fall was 70 feet. She was picked up alive, but cannot live. Capt. Cook, of the Yale navy, has accepted a position on the New York World. We hope he will not attempt to introduce "the English st into American journalism; the attempt we

Gen. Sherman said, at a recent army rehat he would rather march six times from Atlanta to the sea than encounter once the unspeakable horrors of a campaign against the savages on the frontier. The full force of his remarks is now ap

Morris Springfield, of Philadelphia tered by killing her. He said it had become a question whether he and his mother or his sister should die, and he finally decided that the latter was the least deserving of life.

Miss Abbott, whose non-success in opera has al-ready been noted, turns out a married lady—Mrs. Wetherell. Friends who gave her pecuniary assistance while she was preparing for the stage are represented as being indignant at her want of can-dor as to her domestic relations.

Subscriptions to the fund for the purchase of the Old South Church, Boston, have accumulated at rapidly that the Committee propose to raise \$150,000 by the 17th inst., in expectation that further time may be given in which the property may be purchased, either by the city or by subscription.

Mr. McKee Rankin and his troupe, performing profits of two performances Saturday to the Old South Church fund. It has been remarked that the founders of the church probably never supposed the time would come when the contributions of "play-actors" would be necessary to save it from

destruction.

Adelaide Neilson, the actress, has left London for Paris to consult her medical adviser, Dr. Johnston, as to where she shall spend her vacation Dr. Johnston is spoken of by a correspondent as on of the leading medical men of America; on the contrary, he is the leading American physician a Paris, having lived in the French Capital more than twenty years. twenty years. Col. Phocion Howard had his few straggling hair

clipped close to his scalp and left last night for the scat of the Indian war, via Bismark. The True UNE has, unfortunately, lost two valued correspondents by the Indians, but it is safe to say that "Phocion" will come out with a whole skin, and it is ten to oue that in less than thirty days The Tribunk will contain his report of an interview with Major-General Sitting Bull.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne writes to the New Yo Tribune, protesting against the use made by his brother-in-law, Mr. George P. Lathrop, of brother-in-law, Mr. George P. Lathrop, of Nathaniel Hawthorne's manuscripts in the recently-published "Study of Hawthorne." The elder Hawthorne, it is well known, explicitly directed his executors not to assist in any biographical sketch of himself. Mr. Lathrop, while recognising this injunction, disregarded it by the small evasion of a "Study," which only differs from a biography in inflicting upon the public more of the wri personality than is usual in biographical work of a high order.

personality than is usual in biographical work of high order.

Religious newspapers in England have raised a note of warning against the proposed introduction of effigies of heathen gods and goddesses as articles of jewelry, likely to result from the presentation of some such jewelry to the Prince of Wales in India. We believe there is no cause for serious alarm on this score. In the present condition of the money-markets, gold and silver idols will be esteemed too much of a luxury even for the wealthiest families. Whether there is any immediate danger of a return to idol-worship in Engdiate danger of a return to idol-worship in Eng-land is a question that may be safely left to the religious press to decide.

religious press to decide.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—P. W. Rhinelander, New York;
J. Kemp Welsh, Jr., England; J. C. Colbeck,
Tunbridge, Eng.; G. Ferguson, Australia; C. Paxton Harper, Sydney, N. S. W.; the Hon. A. C.
Bevin, Connecticut; George Fox, LaPorte, Ind....
Sherman House—William Foote, Jr., New Orleans; Aurel Kecskemethy, Hungarian Centennia
Commissioner; Isaac Crosby, Boston; E. J. Hartshorn, Jawa; E. G. Burham, Jr., New York; leans; Aurel Kecskemethy, Hungarian Centennis Commissioner; Isaac Crosby, Boston; E. J. Hartsborn, Iowa; E. G. Burham, Jr., New York; H. A. Matthews, Waterbury, Ct.; F. W. Hammond, E. Flyan and Thomas Hayes, Ireland; W. W. Cargill, LaCrosse; W. F. Hunting, McGregor, Ia.; D. D. Gilford, Indianapolis, Samuel Smith, St. Louis; E. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill.; Col. A. Wood, LaCrosse. ... Grand Pricific. E. Pordebard, Lyons, France; S. hi. Davis, LaSalle; J. T. Lane and G. W. French, Davenport; G. D. Gould, Moline: Gen. J. M. Hedrick, Ottunwa; E. B. Phillips, Milwauke; F. Valton, G. Jullien, C. de Marilly, and H. Champin, Paris, France; John C. Gault, Milwauke; J. J. Rutherford, New York. ... Gardiner House. J. W. Smith, Akron, O.; H. S. Wattins, St. Paul; J. P. Cogblan, St. Louis; Miss Perry, Pokeepase: A. Sieders and wife, Racine; A. H. Stanb, Mrs. Hodgson, am Jr., Pittab

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All Dispatche rious Disa Ser

A Loss of 5,00 Ten En All the Reserv

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Austria Fears and Russia Dard

The Servian Mi persedes Gen

Corty-two Men K THE

LONDON, July 10. Veses from Belgrade, of the last eight days fought ten actions and the attack of Gen. Turks massacred all t ing unduly.

LONDON, July 10. were current. It wa army was almost total Nikolich had taken person. Wounded so Belgrade from the fix thousand Servi Bjelina. A telegram that Herr Wallser, co New Free Press, was I The rumors of the ca

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beace, the Czar re the interview at R PARIS, July 9.—T special from Se special from Semlin in which is said the Gen. Olimpics is forces have crossed troops encamped started immediate last reserves have b has retired to Tjupi also has a special fi rom Slavonie mportance gained Servians everywher ao longer believed l

eived at Paris are ervians. A decisive engage between Gen. To Furkish army, u Servians are again guerilla warfare in and procure favorate in the London, July a Paris telegram to nounce a great bat War Minister has

RAGUSA, July about 1,800 men ke of Senitza. A con is marching to Kle Adriatic, to prevent troops there.

ATHENS, July 9 ceived a telegram Turkish troops le force the army ne of communication

BELORADE, Ju mits that the Ser was repulsed, but tured the entren are now inve

MADRID, July Sudget in Con om Navarre, m

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos and suite arrived here last night rom Richmond, and are stopping quietly here.

THE CROPS.

JEREMIAD FOR JULY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 9.—No rain has fallen since

the Fourth. The weather has been intensely

hot. The mercury has averaged 90 in the shade. This great change from months of incessant pouring showers to great heat and consequent

dryness, has come too late to be of any help to

the growing crop of corn. Its condition is about as follows: The crop as a whole will be almost

a total failure. Here and there a few acres on

TROUBLESOME TRAMPS.

They Are Coming, Five Hundred (Thou

CASIMIR PERIER.
ught the intelligence on Thur death of the eminent French USTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT, as a son of Casimir Perier, z's Prime Minister in 1831. He Aug. 20, 1811, was four plomatic service, a Deputy from 1849 to 1851. From Septemb Sth of that month he was rior, and retired on account aimed the office in May, 1873. resumed the office in May, 1873, ed THIERS in his retirement He has published num nee and politics and a life of

other deaths recently reported are in D. Briggs, United States Ap-York during PIERCE'S Adm mmissioner of Police in Brook. of A. W. PAULTON, editor of (Eng.) Examiner and author of il-Corn-law literature; of M. JA-iz, the founder of the celebrated andre, pere et file, harmonium of Johann Christoph Rist, man landscape painter and Di-nool of Design at Augsburg; of outlie, the Conservator of the sailles and a well-known writer ature; of Dr. Martin Haro, a scholar, who assisted Bunsen of the Hon. PETER B. GATES. nectady, N. Y.; of WILLIAM, Cashier of the New York Cus-1842; and of the Hop. THOMAS was Governor of Louislana at the Rebellion.

PERSONAL

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by the city or by subscription. by the city or by subscription.

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formances Saturday to the Old
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pull be necessary to save it from

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All Dispatches Indicate Serious Disaster to the

FOREIGN.

A Loss of 5,000 Men, So Far, in Ten Encounters.

Servians.

All the Reserve at Belgrade to Go to the Frontier.

Result of the Imperial Conference at Reichstadt. Austria Fears Servian Ambition,

and Russia Would Pass the Dardanelles. The Servian Minister of War Su-

persedes the Defeated Gen. Zach.

Forty-two Men Killed and Forty-seven Badly Hurt in a German Mine.

THE WAR.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Belgrade, summing up the operations of the last eight days, says the Servians have fought ten actions and lost 5,600 men. During the attack of Gen. Olympies on Belina the Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants. The Bulgarian insurrection is reported spread ing unduly.

RUMORS IN BELGRADE.

London, July 10.—The Standard has a special from Belgrade stating that 260 more wounded coldiers had arrived there. Alarming rumors vere current. It was said that Gen. Zach's army was almost totally destroyed. War-Minister Nikolich had taken Gen. Zach's command in person. Wounded soldiers who had arrived at Belgrade from the Drina army stated that fix thousand Servians were wounded at Bjelina. A telegram from Jagouena reports that Herr Wallser, correspondent of the Vienna New Free Press, was killed, and the correspondents of the Paris Temps and Nationale wounded. VARIOUS.

The rumors of the capture of Neuesigne is con-A dispatch to the Times from Zimony reports that 5,000 Servians have succeeded in crossing the River Timok and have entered Bulgaria. All is quiet in Herzegovina. The movement of the Montenegrins on Mostar is probably a feint to cover the actual march of Montenegrin forces by way of Piva to co-operate with Gen.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says Servia has given full satisfaction for the outrage on the Austrian steamer.

A Vienna dispatch to the Dally Telegraph says it is asserted that the results of the Reichstadt interview are as follows: Common intervention is possible under certain-circum stances. The idea of preserving the same status as before the war, under all circumstances, is abandoned, and Russia formally renounces the

dea of separate action.

The Standard's Berlin special says it is said the following points were discussed at Reichstadt: The Danube question; Austria's demand opposing the formation of a great Servian power, and the interference at the prope time in favor of armistice. The Morning Post's Berlin dispatch says Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy have telegraphed Prince Bismarck the result of the interview of the Emperors at Reichstadt. Austria is opposed to the aggrandizement of Servia, and Russia demands the free passage of the Dardanelles. Russig, where the train stopped a short time, conversed with a member of the Reichrath. In reply to a remark on the necessity of preserving peace, the Czar remarked that he returned from the interview at Reichstadt highly satisfied.

SERVIA GETTING THE WORST OF IT. Paris, July 9.—The Journal des Debats has a special from Semlin, a frontier town of Austria, in which is said the defeat of the Servians under Gen. Olimpics is officially admitted. Turkish forces have crossed the river Drina and all the troops encamped at Belgrade consequently started immediately for the frontier, and the last reserves have been called out. Prin has retired to Tjuprija. The Journal des Debats also has a special from Vienna, in which it is stated that the dispatches recently published rom Slavonic sources are unfounded, except one success of only relative importance gained by Gen. Tchernayeff. The Servians everywhere have been defeated. It is ao longer believed here that the war can result avorably to the Servians. Other advices reseived at Paris are equally unfavorable to the

Servians. A BATTLE NEAR. A decisive engagement is imminent near Nish, between Gen. Tchernayeff and the principal Turkish army, under Osman Pasha. If the Servians are again defeated in an important battle, it is thought probable they will organize guerilla warfare in order to exhaust the Turks and procure favorable European intervention by

demonstrating the impotence of Turkey.

LONDON, July 10.—The Observer conta Paris telegram that the Servish dispatches announce a great battle expected at Bjelina. The War Minister has superseded Gen. Zach, in consequence of his recent defeat.

THE LOSS AT SENITZA. RAGUSA, July 9.—Sclavonic advices report about 1,800 men killed on each side at the battle of Senitza. A considerable body of insurgents is marching to Klek, a Turkish seaport on the Adriatic, to prevent the landing of Turkish troops there.

FROM GREECE. ATHENS, July 9.—The Government has received a telegram from Salonica stating that the Turkish troops left that place suddenly to reinforce the army near Metrobitzay, as the Servians are advancing thither, and an interruption of communication between the army and Salonics is formed.

BELGRADE, July 9 .- Official intelligence adnits that the Servian attack on Nova Varosch was repulsed, but claims that the Servians capbured the entrenched camp near Jarinja. They are now investing Novitazar and threatening

MADRID, July 9.—During the debate on the Budget in Congress Senor Morales, Deputy from Navarre, moved an amendment excepting that province from the general system of taxa-tion. Senor Canoras del Castillo, on the part of the Ministry, opposed the amendment, and x was rejected—117 against 11. The result is regarded as a vote of confidence in the Government, and as deciding the question of the theres.

FRANCE. PARIS, July 9.—The rumored postponement of the Exhibition is officially denied.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

WIDON, July 10.—The Irish rifle team sail

old. Forty-two persons were killed, and forty-seven seriously injured.

FIRES.

CASTLE GARDEN. Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

New York, July 9.—Castle Garden was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The main walls of the old fort, which formed the original structure, were very stoutly built of stone, and with-stood the flames, but the light and dry wood-work which composed the rest of the building

burned with great rapidity, and the flames could not be checked till the whole interior of the building and roof and some additions to the main structure were destroyed. Books, papers, and valuable property belonging to the Emigration Department where consumed. There were about 200 immigrants in the building, all of whom, with most of their baggage, were saved. The cause of fire is uncertain. Some attribute it to careless smokers among the immigrants, others

Castle Garden has been long famous in New York. It was used a hundred years ago as a fort. It afterward became an assembly room for balls and public meetings. A great ball was

for balls and public meetings. A great ball was given there in 1824 to LaFayette. Afterward it was used as an Opera-House and concertroom, and Jenny Lind was first heard there in America. For the last twenty years it has been the headquarters of the Emigration Department, whose arrangements for the comfort of emigrants, and their protection against fraud, were very complete.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The famous old circular building on the Battery, known as Castle Garden, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. Nothing but a mass of charred ruins remains of the old structure within whose walls many of the greatest singers of the world and persons, prominent and famous in histrionic art have delighted fashionable audiences in years gone by. Of late years it had been the first restine-place for thousands of hopeful immigrants. At 5:25 p. m. some immigrants, who were in the building, observed smoke isaging from the balcony on the second tier. They gave an alarm, and it was found the fire was raging between the flooring and celling of the tier underneath. Most strenuous efforts were made to subdue the fire without avail, owing to the dry nature of the substances encountered. Two hundred Gerstrenuous efforts were made to subdue the fire without avail, owing to the dry nature of the substances encountered. Two hundred German immigrants were in the building, and among these the greatest excitement prevailed in saving their effects and escaping from the burning building. Battery Park was crowded with spectators, whom it required the united efforts of a strong force of the police to keep order without a fire line. About an hour after the fire began the roof fell in, and shortly after the flames were extinguished, and the walls are all that remain. The fire is supposed to have originated by sparks fire is supposed to have originated by sparks from the pipe of a smoker. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; covered by insurance. The property was owned by the city.

AT FITCHBURG, MASS. FITCHBURG, MASS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 2.—The main building of the House of Correction at South Fitchburg, including workshops, office, chapel, kitchen, keeper's residence, and stables, were burned this morning at 2 o'clock. The prison proper was saved, and all of the prisoners, seventy-two in number, safely removed. Loss, \$50,000 to \$75,000.

AT DES MOINES. DES MOINES, Ia., June 9.—An extensive planing and wood-working mill, Carver & Young, was destroyed by incendiary fire this evening. Loss on mill and machinery, \$20,000; no insurance. The loss was heavy on work ready for delicence.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 13 yesterday morning was caused by an incipient fire in the saloon owned by A. Wernicke, at No. 157 Randolph street. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 625 at 10:15 last evening was caused by a fire in a Trame shanty on Division street near Rumsey, owned by John Forsyth. Damage, \$100; uninsured.

AT READING, PA READING, Pa., July 9 .- One of the bridges spanning Schuylkill River at this place, known at the Lancaster bridge, was destroyed by firsthis afternoon. Loss, \$40,000.

CASUALTIES.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH. LAPATETTE, Ind., July 9.—John W. the ballonist who met with serious mjuries July 4, contrary to all predictions, is improving, and prospects for recovery are good. His right leg was amputated, his left leg is in splints, and his throat encased. He is as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Felix, who lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon on the Fourth, is also improving and will probably recover.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 9.—An accident occurred resterday near Arlington, by which Mr. John yesterday bear Arington, was killed. It appears he was walking on the track with two ladies, and, in his confusion to get out of the way of an approaching train, slipped and had his brains dashed out by the pilot. He lingered for some hours and died last night.

DROWNED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 9.—This morning the body of an old citizen named Joseph Stratton, aged 65, was found in the canal. It is supposed he wandered off the bank while in an in-toxicated condition. An inquest was held, the

THE GREAT STORM.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 9.—Another body was re overed to-day at the Rockdale disaster—one of the Rapp children. This leaves only one body remaining to be found. The Iowa Central Railroad will have their Western Division in running order by Tuesday next. The Eastern Division ran trains through to-day.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—For the Upper Lake Region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 1 Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

WHERLING, W. Va., July 9.—To-day has been the hottest of the season—102 in the shade.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 9.—An unknown girl tried to commit suicide this afternoon by jumping in the lake. She was taken out before life was extinct, and, by vigorous efforts, was restored at L'Hophal Colliery, near Saint Ap.

WASHINGTON.

The People of That Torrid Town Casping for Breath.

Members of Congress Being Taken Home as Fast as They Die.

The Effect of the St. Louis Platform on "Hard Money" Democrats.

Considerable Progress Being Made in the Impeachment Trial.

Conference on Appropriation Bills --- The Silver Bill.

TARTAREAN HEAT.

TOTALLY UNPARALLELED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The heat of Washington at the present time is without pre-cedent, within reasonable memory, either in inensity or duration, and it is having a marked effect upon the health of Congressmen and those whose business takes them to the Capitol. The Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber are both without direct communication with the open air, being simply immense rooms with glass ceilings and halls running entirely around them. The floors are like ovens, and the gallerics are like furnaces. When the doors of the Senate are closed, as they are in executive session, the heat is intolerable. The thermometer in either House during the time of sitting has not been below 90 during the past three or four weeks, and has often been pearer a hundred.

earer a hundred.
THE HEALTH OF THE MEMBERS and Senators is suffering perceptibly in consequence of the heat. A number of Congressmen went to Fortress Monrae on Saturday, and escaped the hettest day of the season, the thermometer having stood here at 104 in the shade.

shade.

THE EPPECT.

This intensely warm weather prompts a desire to close the sessions, but it seems impossible to either hasten the Belkmap trial or secure the enactment of the Appropriation bills.

Mr. Parsons, the Representative from the Louisville, Ky., District, died yesterday, of congestion of the brain, and his remains were taken home last night. A number of other Congressmen are ill, and unless there is a change of temperature, there can but be much suffering, and, perhaps, fatal illness.

REPUDIATION.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO DAUB THIS COMPLEX-ION ON THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM. Recial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The Democratic inflationists of the House had arranged for a aucus to be held last evening for the purpose of devising means to secure the repeal of the desumption act of 1875, but, for some reasonprobably the sudden death of Representative E. Y. Parsons-it was postponed. A final attempt will be made to-morrow to secure such a report from the Committee on Banking and Currency as will enable the House to carry out the instructions of the St. Louis Convention in regard to the law. As the Committee now stands, five are in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act—viz: 8. 8. Cox, of New York, Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, John Goode. Jr., of Virginia, William S. Haymond, of Indiana, and Samuel D. Buchard, of Wisconsin -all Democrats; and six are opposed to it, as follows: Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, and Scott Wike, of Illinois, Democrats, and Washington Townsend, of Pennsylvania, John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Benjamin T. Evaus of Rhode Island, Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, Republicans. Some doubts have been expressed ABOUT HUBBELL'S VOTE,

but his latest public record on this subject, made May, is against the repeal. On that day Hol-man introduced a bill proposing to repeal the Resumption act, and moved a suspension of the rules for a vote on its passage. It failed to be agreed to by a vote of 115 in the affirmative to 111 in the negative, two-thirds being required, and Hubbell is one of those whe voted nay. The very strongest pressure has been

The very strongest pressure has been brought to bear upon

GIBSON AND WIKE

since the last meeting of the Committee, to induce them to vote with the other representatives of their party on the Committee, but, thus far, wholly without success. Neither of them believe s that the Resumption act, as it stands, is of the least value, and, like other Democrats, hold the Republican party responsible for not perfecting the law when they had the power to do so, instead of placing on the statute book an act which is a fraud and a cheat. At the same time they believe in the principle of an early return to specie payment, of which the Resumption act is at present the only representative in the recent legislation of Congress, and oppose its unconditional repeal, because that would in effect be a declaration on the part of Congress that it proposed to abandon the policy of resumption altogether. Gibson and Wike would probably agree to a repeal of the Resumption act if, at the same time, there were substituted for it a bill which would be more effective in bringing the country to specie-payments.

of the St. Louis resolutions has been to cause all but about a dozen of the Democrats who came to Washington last December uncompro-mising hard-money men to surrender to the In-

IMPEACHMENT.

PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9 .- The impeach nent trial goes forward with unexpected vigor, fact due entirely to the well-prepared case of the managers, and the superior management of McMahon, of Ohio, who leads the case on behali of the House. The trial, as it stands, is unmisakably fatal to Gen. Belknap. The appoin ment of Marsh; the transfer of the appointment to Evans; the receipt of regular installments of money from Marsh, beginning soon after the appointment was made; the indorsement of lrafts; the full knowledge of rascally charges drafts; the full knowledge of rascarly charges for goods made by Evans, the trader at Fort sill; the disregard of complaints—these have all been fully proved already against the ex-Secretary. But the telling testimony is not yet all in, and when it comes, if reports direct from the managers are to be believed, there will not be a plank for

it comes, if reports direct from the managers are to be believed, there will not be a plank for the defense to stand upon. The managers hope to be able to examine Marsh and Evans tomorrow, in which case the direct examination on the part of the prosecution will close not later than the day after.

THE DEFENSE.

THE COURSE OF BELLINGS HAVE, thus far, succeeded in breaking down or confusing none of the witnesses, and the case as presented by the managers has been a direct, consecutive, well-knit recital of the facts as far as they are developed. The course of the defense has not yet been demonstrated, but the ex-Secretary has said, within a short time, that he had no fear of conviction. Gen. Belknap's counsel evidently hope to prove that he appointed Evans to the post-tradership believing him to be acceptable to the officers of the post, and that he had no knowledge of any payments from Evans to Marsh. The receipts of money by Belknap from Marsh, they will attempt to show, he believed to be on account of his wife's first husband's estate.

The Senate sustained Mr. Carpenter in his declaration, when The Traibune correspondent was examined on Saturday, that a regular newspaper correspondent cannot be expected to disclose the sources of his information.

SOMETHING TOO MUCH OF THIS.

The President, a few days ago, expressed confidence in Belknap's innocence, believing that his connection with the Marsh money was innocent.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Silver bill is still

Vigorous Pursuit of the Train-Robbers in Missouri.

Crafty Efforts of the Outlaws to Elude Their Followers.

The Very Remarkable Performance of

Their Ignorant Arrogance and Inglorious

THE TRAIN ROBBERY. St. Louis, July 9.—Concerning the Missour

The Blaine investigation is to be renewed tomorrow at 10 o'elock by the Judiciary Committee. Mulligan and Fisher are already here.
Mulligan is understood to have denied the report that he said that the letters read by Blaine
in the House were exactly the letters Blaine
took from bimself. Mulligan, on the contrary,
maintains that he has made no statement
affirmatively or negatively in this connection,
and does not intend to do so until placed upon
the stand. The demand will doubtless be made
to have the investigation abandoned altogether
in view of his appointment to the Senate. It is
not known what action the Committee will take
in this matter. not known what action the Committee will take in this matter.

To the Western Associated Press.

MATTERS TO BE DROPPED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—It is not supposed the Senate will act on the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, or that for equalization of bounties for want of time, and the House will not further consider the Morrison Tariff bill at this session. THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Joint Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Bill were in session seven hours to-day. They adjusted many of the difficulties, the Committee on the part of one branch of Congress meeting that of the other half-way. It is supposed that they will dispose of the bill to-morrow. The main point of the difficulty in the provision of the bill repealing all parts of the Revised Statutes in relation to the registration of voters and appointment of Supervisors of Elections and Deputy and Special Deputy Marshals, and touching the supervision of elections.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS. TESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Augusta, Ga., July 9.—The riot at Hamburg has terminated disastrously. This morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, six negroes were killed and three wounded. One white man was killed and another wounded. After the whites fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from a brick building into the cellars and out-houses of adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured, and the others, including Capt. Doe Adams, escaped into the country. It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured.

The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better counsels did not prevail. The dead were burled to-day. Crowds of people from Augusta visited Hamberg. Whites and blacks intermingled freely. There were no threats, but deep regrets that blood had been shed and lives lost. No further trouble is anticipated.

A TRIPLE HOMICIDE.

effective service than 500 men unused to handling arms. The matter was placed in Mr. Benson's hands, and he was organizing a company to patrol the city at night and protect life and property.

In the meantime, Mayor Rose went to consult Col. Flagler, commanding the Arsenal, with a view of getting arms and ammunition.

The conductors of the St. Louis trains are meeting with considerable trouble by tramps along their line. As Conductor Purcell, of freight train No. 7, was coming north yesterday, several hundred boarded his train at Beardstown and could not be induced to get off. He telegraphed to Monmouth for the agent to have some assistance on hand to remove them. A number of citizens turned ent and the train was rid of about 200. But after the train had started others were observed bidden in box cars, and considerable persuasion had to be used to get them off. They claim to be harvest hands and want to get to Lowa. The citizens along the line complain very much of thefts and other depredations committed by these men.

Conductor Dannah, of freight No. 13, which arrived here at 10 20 p. m., says the Rock Island Union of this morning, reports that 300 tramps boarded his train. He was of course powerless to prevent them, and they rode on the train to Moline, where they got off. Two hundred of the number were arrested there, and the other hundred lost no time in starting for Rock Island, from which place many of them made their, way across the bridge to our city. The town is full of them.

It is really getting to be a serious business, and every year the incursions of the grand army of grasshoppers to this section seems to grow larger, and they grow bolder and more defiant. On the arrival of the train at Moline last evening an effort was made to keep them, on the cars all night to prevent them from roaming over the city, and in the effort one of the tramps was bayoueted.

Within the past twenty-four hours over 500 have arrived here, and they have disposed themselves all over the city and armyes in numbers varying f est order of human beings, and live more like wild beasts than men. In the summer the women and children peddle berries about the adjacent country, white the mensteal hooppoles

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Colored Troops in Georgia.

Discomfiture.

Pacific train robbery, your correspondent to-night ascertained from one of the Division Superin-tendents that the officials are almost certainly the trail of the man who led and planne the scheme. He resides near where the rob-bery took place, and for the past three months has been absent on a number of mysterious trips. A posse of armed men started in pursuit of him from Sedalia this morning, and is said to be close at his heels. The officials delined to disclose anything further, except that they have not been notified of any ar-

clined to disclose anything further, except that they have not been notified of any arrest thus far, nor has any information been received at the office of the Chief of Police. Gen. Bacon Montgomery, who leads the chase, is the man who was in command of the State militis in 1865 and stationed at Lexington. He has had great experience in fighting bushwhackers, and much is anticipated of him. The noted Younger brothers, whose lawless deeds have made them famous, reside at Johnson City, a couple of miles from Monegaw Springs, for which point a squad started yesterday morning. This gives rise to the supposition in police circles that those outlaws have had a hand in the robbery.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, July 10—1:25 a m.—The following has just been received from Gen. Montgomery, dated Coal Camp, July 9, 10 p. m., 20 miles from Sedalia: "The robbers scattered 3 miles this side of Florence and took to the hills, probably to meet again at some point agreed upon. They are very cautious. They tried without success to cross the Osage River. We guarded all roads to the river last night. About 1 this morning Sheriff Murray formed a junction with us. Leaving Murray, we came to this point to pick up the trail. So far we have been unsuccessful, and now are satisfied the robbers are in the vicinity where we lost the trail. I will double back from here, and skirmish the timber where we lost them. The whole country is armed, and it looks as though it would be impossible for them to escape. It is certain there were only eight of them, and it is most probable they will cross the Osage in a body. I think they intend to lay by for a few days. We will try to prevent their escape. It will be well to station men at Leeville, for, if it is the Youngers, they will try to go through that way. It may be they will return east and try to cross the river at its mouth. The robbers thoroughly understand their business, and, when they separated, they did so in the bed of a stream to destroy their trail. They divided about da

ARMED CONTEMPT.

a total failure. Here and there a few acres on high land may mature, but the quantity is so small that it will hardly be adequate to the wants of the average farmer. The majority of the farmers in this county will not raise enough for their own feed. The lields are so covered with rank grass and weeds that the corn is either drowned or choked out. The ground is not yet dry enough to cut timothy, and we are hoping for dry weather to secure our hay, as that will be our main dependence for wintering stock. We are already commencing to fatten hogs, as we shall have nothing for them to cat this winter except what corn we buy. Merchants complain that it is utterly impossible to collect a dollar due them. We would like to ask the soft-money idiots what good \$300,000,000 greenbacks would do the farmers of Livingston County, when they will not have a bushel of corn to exchange for one of them. Value first, money the result. AUGUSTA, Ga., July 8.—Robert Butler, and another citizen of Edgefield County, complained that they were interrupted by a colored militia company, who blocked up the public highway. Prince Rivers, a colored Trial Justice, sum moned witnesses, and Doc Adams, Captain of company, became so insolent that Rivers ar-rested him for contempt. This afternoon, when the trial was resumed, the company rescued Adams. Rivers, who in addition to being a Trial Justice, commands the State militia, Trial Justice, commands the State militia, ordered the company to disarm, and, on their refusing, called upon the citizens for aid, when the militia company took possession of a brick building and refused to surrender. Fire was opened by both sides for several hours, and one white man, Mackey Merriwether, was killed, and another white man wounded. One of the negroes is reported killed and nine taken prisoners. A small piece of artillery was taken from Augusta to Hamburg, but after firing a few rounds the ammunition gave out. The citizens of Edgefield are aided by the citizens of Augusta, and regular siege has been laid to the building in which the negro militia are intrenched. sand) Strong.

Sand) Strong.

Davenport Democrat, July 7.

Dispatches were received in this city to-day by Mayor Rose from J. Meredith Davies, that by Mayor Rose from J. Meredith Davies, that five hundred men were coming this morning, and that the Mayor of Rock Island had issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to take measures to organize to protect themselves and their interests.

On receipt of this, Mayor Rose consulted with the Hon. H. H. Benson and others, and it was proposed to organize the "Veterans of the War for the Union" into a company—it being suggested that in a little time 100 disciplined men could be got, who could be depended upon, and would do more ef-

CLEVE'S VALLEY, Pa., July 6.—Scattered along a spur of the Blue Ridge, east from this place, known as the Skenahwah Hills, are several huts occupied by a tribe of "Bush Rangers" numbering about 400. They belong to the lowwho the number was created there, and the other was made to the same in the sa

subsequently he and John Mace put up a but, and were joined by Sal Carker, or "Big Sal," as ahe was called.

On the 4th of July, towards evening, nearly every man and woman on the hill being more or less crazed with liquor, Jamsey Carker met old Joe Mace, and a fight soon followed. Beans and Sal Carker joined the fray on behalf of Mace. This was the signal for others to take sides with Jamsey. The first person stabbed was Beans, who had grappled with his brother. The latter ripped his side open with a long hunting-knife, and then slashed him with it in the breast and threw him from him. Beans was picked up dead and carried away by John Mace. Sal Cacrker had seized Jamsey around the neck from behind, and, although three or four men grasped her and tried to pull her away, she held tightly, and was choking him badly when he turned half around, and, raising his knife, buried it in her breast. She hung on with buildog tenacity, but was torn away before she received another cut from the knife that was raised to inflict it. As the woman was dragged away the crowd closed about Jamsey, some shouting "Kill him! kill him!" but the majority fighting for him. While the atruggle was going on Carker threw up his hand and staggering back, exclaimed, "I'm cut! I'm killed! somebody's stabbed me!" The crowd opened, and he was borne home. He was cut in the abdomen and groin.

gering back, exclaimed, "I'm cut! I'm killed! somebody's stabbed me!" The crowd opened, and he was borne home. He was cut in the abdomen and groin. After being taken to his hut he was on the approach of the party from the village carried to a deep cave a mile distant in the hill where he subsequently died, his hody being brought back to his hut while the examination was in progress. Opinion was divided as to who inflicted the fatal-wounds upon him, some believing they were the work of his sister Sai, while others credited them to Joe Mace, but no reliable evidence could be procured of the point. Eight others of the tribe where more or less seriously injured in the fight.

The desperate fray and triply fatal consequences will, it is believed here, lead at once to the enforced removal of the outlaw band from the neighborhood. Legal steps will at once be taken with that object.

A MAN-KILLER AT LARGE. McGregor, Ia., July 9.—Last night there on curred near McGregor one of the most unprovoked murders on record—the killing of Michael Kinne by his hired man, William Henry, with a wagon-wrench. Henry had been in Kinne's employ three months. No cause is given for the brutal act. Henry is thought to be insane. Both men were in McGregor Saturday, and pur-

chased a suit of clothes each. They seemed friendly. The wife and child of the murdered man barely escaped with their lives. The murderer is still at large. ESCAPE.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—At midnight last night six prisoners confined in the Central Police-Station attacked and overpowered the guard, whom they gagged, after which they sawed off two fron bars, and, crawling out the window, made their escape. No alarm was given till three hours afterwards, and the prisoners, who are all desperate thieves, have not yet been captured. It is stated the failer had been guilty of carelessness in permitting one of the prisoners to obtain a knife from his brother.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., July 9.—The preliminary examination of Preiss, Hepp, and Boner, salconists, for the murder of Washburne and the cutting of Boyle, the night of July 3, is still in progess, and will be continued to-morrow. The evidence thus far points to Hepp as the man who killed Washburne. Boyle is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

DEADLY ASSAULT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PRORIA, Ill., July 9.—William Simms shot Louis Green last night, in the left arm and right side, while they were quarreling about a low woman. The wounds are not fatal. Simins is in jail. Both parties are young men. A VICTIM OF DEMONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 9.—Mrs. Helen E. Willis, a sister of Senator M. H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, died here to-day. Her death is at-Louisiana, died here to-day. Her death is at-tributed to the persecution to which her family were subjected in the South. Within the past two years she has lost a husband and brother at the hands of the Ku-Kux, and came here with her crippled brother on his way to the East.

FINE HORSES DRIVEN TO DEATH. Beecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.-In one of the races yesterday afternoon Mr. Brownwell's stallion, George, from Peru, Ind., gave out and died. He was valued at \$10,000. To-day Gift-Edge, owned by Wm. W. Alexander, of Chicago, who

ok part in the race, and valued at \$10,000

Grasshoppers.
St. Pent Pioneer-Press, July 7. There are no reports, as yet, of serious grasshopper devastations, although the pests have been at work in Cottonwood and adjacent coun-ties. Mr. Thanbert, of Mountain Lake, who has been over the whole ground, reports in the Mankato Review that some farmers have suffered severely, but that losses are by no means general. Wherever a vigorous system of destruction has been maintained the saving is marked, and that on the Wilder and Merriam farms fighting the pests has been kept up, and the result is the promise of a good crop.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine—A perfect dressing for the hair. The cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, pre-nared expressly for this purpose. large proportion of deodorized co pared expressly for this purpose.

West End Dry Goods House

DRESS GOODS.

SILES AND DRESS GOODS. GRHAT

121 & 123 State-st. biichigan-av. & Twenty-second-st.

General Reductions of Prices in Every Department.

SILKS.

Lyons Black Gros Grain Silks of the best manufactures at 90c. 11. and \$1.25.

A splendid quality Black Gros Grain, Guinet celebrated make, at \$1.50 and \$1.75; former price \$2 and \$2.50.

FANCY SILKS The balance of our stock of Fancy

Silks will be closed out without regard to cost. COLORED SILKS.

280 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks, in every conceivable shade, at \$1.25 per yard. Great Bargains in Bonnet, Ponsons, Bellons, and other best makes Lyons Black Silks at \$2, \$2.25, and \$2.50, fully 40 per cent lower than last month's prices.

DRESS GOODS. 2 cases Black and White Checks at 12 1-2c, former price 25c.

350 pieces pure Mohair Glase, for traveling suits, at 15 and 20c, former price 35 and 40c. 250 pieces plain and checked allwool Debeges at 30c, former price

50e. 360 pieces assorted plain Dress Goods at 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c, 40 per cent under value.

1,000 pieces Victoria Lawn at 100 s yard, former price 35c. 10 cases Lace Striped and Check-ed Piques at 12 1-2c, sold last

month at 37 1-2c.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

20 cases Corded Piques. 7-8 yard wide, 10c, cheap at 25c.

Pure Linen Batiste Cloth, 250, 30c, 35c. GRENADINES.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES. Our 2 yards wide lron-Frame Grenadine, extra heavy mesh, at \$1.50 per yard, former price, \$2.50.

Our 2 yards wide Iron-Frame Grenadine, superior quality, at \$1.75 and \$2.00; former price, \$3 Our 2 yards wide Iron-Frame

Grenadine, sublime quality, and

warranted silk and wool, at \$2.25 and \$2.50; former price \$4 and \$4.50 A splendid quality Black Mexican Grenadine, 30c; good value 60c.

Our entire stock of Colored Grenadines, in checked and stripes, the handsomest goods ever imported,

Special attention is directed to our genuine FRENCH KID GLOVE at \$1 a pair, retailed all over the United States at \$2.00, and without

121 & 123 State-st.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

CARRIAGES

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

COUPES, and COUPELETS, Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & PALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger. with the finger.
We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in

overy particular.

No infringement of our rights under the above the allowed.

\$50. \$100. \$200. **\$500.** \$1,000

FINANCE AND TRADE.

What Happened in Financial Circles Last Week.

Currency Begins to Flow to New York---Clearings of the Week.

Quiet Produce Markets---Wheat and Corn Weak---Provisions Steadier.

FINANCIAL,

In the week just closed, two loans of note were put on the market: Cook County invited proposals for a loan of \$100,000 for four months from July 10° and the City of Chicago placed before its citizens the popular ioan of \$1,000,000, running one year and bearing 8 per cent interest. The only uncertainty with regard to the former is, how low will be the rate of interest at which it will be taken. The other loan is an appeal to local capital to help the city out of its embarrassments, and taken. The other loan is an appeal to local capital to help the city out of its embarrasments, and especially to enable it to pay off its employes. How complete the response will be does not yet appear. Some large subscriptions were made on Saturday, the first day, and the whole amount asked for may be obtained without trouble. If this effort to borrow proves futile, it will add greatly to the difficulties of the situation. In that case it is suggested that the warrants which the city now offers as security for the loan be used by it in paying off its employes, leaving them to by it in paying off its employes, leaving them to negotiate the sale of them as well as they can, or to turn them over in payment of the bills they have

Good negotiable paper was in active demand both at the banks and on the street.

The supply of good paper from regular and outside borrowers was small. Rates of discount at the banks were 8@10 per cent to regular custom-

ent borrower.
On the street, business in negotiable paper, has been merely nominal in amount. Rates are 6 per ent and upwards.

cant and upwards.

Subscriptions are now being made to the city popular loan, and bids for the county soan. The latter will, of course, be taken, and it is believed at low rates. It is too soon to speak of the prospect

of success for the city popular loan.

New York exchange was frmer, and sold between banks at 50@75c premium per \$1,000.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows.

by Manager D. R. Hale	, of the Chic	ago Clearing-
House:	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	6, 365, 932.65	\$ 500, 212.95
Fuesday(holiday)	4,000,346,07 3,563,903,00 3,650,575,53 4,001,028,47	349, 434, 43 291, 828, 40 238, 644, 17 290, 957, 26
Total	\$21,671,785.72	\$1,671,107.21
Corresponding week last	25. 824. 458. 14	2,487,044.25
BOW STATISTICS C.	AN BE MADE	TO TALK.
The eight chief cities	-New York,	Philadelphia,

Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Or-icans, and Pittsburg—have transacted less business during the first half of 1876 than was transacted at New York alone during the first five months of 1873. Compared with last year, the decrease in values exchanged is less than the decline in prices in every city except New York. For the first time, the progress of commerce during a half a year in all parts of the country may be traced, within the week after that half year closes, in the ordinary reports of a single journal. The following statement of aggregate clearings is for aix months end-ing June 30 at Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, and for twenty-six weeks ending.

\$13,928,208,642 \$16,179,495,525 -13.84
In the last column the percentage of gain or loss in each city is given. Of the decline in New York, about \$548,000,000. 574% per cent of the half-yearly clearings in 1875, is due to the decrease of 14,400,000 shares in sales of stocks. The decline in prices has been, from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876, about 10 per cent. Thus it appears that, besides shrinkage in stock transactions, there has been at New York a small decrease in business measured by quantities, at Boston no change of consequence, at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittabung a fair increase, and at Philadelphia

and Pittsburg a fair increase, and at Philadelphia and New Orleans an increase of more than 10 per cent. In the aggregate, deducting stock transactions at New York, the decline has been somewhat less than the decline in prices.—The Public, July 8.

THE BONANZA MINES.

The Alta-California of the 2nd inst. says:
There have been no bullion shipments from the bonanza mines since the 28th ultimo. The amounts for the month up to that date were as follows:
California.

\$1,078,330
Consolidated Virginia.

MORE GOLD IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Bank of England return of this week is remarkable for showing the largest accumulation of gold at that establishment ever recorded. The "other" deposits have increased £1,128,000, money having come back from internal circulation, and also plowed in from abroad. The increase in the reserve—£1,182,000 corresponds with the above amount, and is made up by a return of £103,000 in notes, and an influx of £987,000 in gold. Of this last sum £484,000 is known to have £195,000 in notes, and an influx of £987,000 in gold. Of this last sum £484,000 is known to have come from abroad, so that the remaining £503,000 appears to have been returned from internal circulation. The total stock of gold in the Bank of England is now about £29,500,000, and the cash reserve in the banking department £17,500,000. After this week the usual half-yearly internal demands for notes and gold may be expected to reduce the available cash for a time, unless the influx from abroad become sufficient to compensate such reduction. The low state of the private securities and the large amount of private balances at the Bank show the present difficulty of employing money.—London Economist, June 24.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1114/@112.

Gold was 1111/20112. Greenbacks were 801/20801/2 cents on the dollar GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 6: 06 '81, ex-coap	120)6 11612 11753 11956 12136 11866 11736
CHTY AND COUNTY BONDS. Chicago City 7 \$\psi\$ et. bonds	Asked. *10516 *10516 *10516
Cook County 7 F ct. bonds	•107 •97 •95
LOCAL STOCKS.	图 15 4 16 13
Pirst National Bid. 177% Third National 200%	Asked. 200 120
Corn Exchange National 275 Merchants National 280 Commercial National 150 Union National 125	175
Northwestarn National 650 National Bank of Wisols 111	122
National Bank of Commerce 80 Home National 90 Central National 90 Merchants Savinga, Loan and Trust Co. 157	95
Hide and Leather	100
City Hafiway, South Side	
Traders Insurance Company	75 180 40 35
Exposition stock (new)	35

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. July 8.—Gold opened at 112 and closed at 111%@112, the sales of the day being chiefly made at 112. Rutes for carrying 1 and 1%

chiefly made at 112. Rates for carrying 1 and 1% to fast.

Governments dull and steady.
Railroad bonds firm and in good demand.

The stock market opened dull and devoid of interest, with slight fluctuations. Later there was an advance of % to % per cent. In the late sealings stocks were lower on account of the break in the coal roads. The market closed dull and steady.

Transactions light.

The weakly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$3,770,000: specie, increase, \$5,358.

Seo; legal tenders, decrease, \$1,307,000; deposits, increase, \$7,665,900; circulation, increase, \$2,460; recerve, increase, \$2,040,375.

Money 2003 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 Customs receipts, \$218,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$1,182,000.
Glearings, \$20,000,000. Shipments of specie roday, \$750,000.
Sterling, sixty days', 487%@488; sight, 400%.

LONDON, July 8.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 29-32 being, % below the Bank of England rate.
Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £17,000.
Consols, for money and account, 93@98 13-16; '65s, 105½; 67s, 108½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18.

ferred, 18.
PARIS, July 8.—Rentes 104f 97%c,
PRANKPORT, July 8.—New 5s. 102%.

GOUDONS, 81. 129% | New 5s.
COUDONS, 85. 116% | 10-40s, reg.
New 1178 | 10-40s, reg.
COUDONS, 867. 119% | Currencies ... Cieveland & Pittsburg 92 Central Pacific bonds.
Northwestern ... 4934 U. Pac., land-grapt.
Northwestern pfd. 6754 U. Pac., sinking-fund

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on'. Saturday morning, and for the corresponding

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	4,930	5,957	6,540	
Wheat, bu	44.627	58,670	76, 270	68, 170
Corn, bu Oais, bu	133,961	68, 265	140, 622	168, 912
Oats, bu	40, 435	29,034		6, 179
Rye, bu	3, 292	300		
Barley, bu	1,640		1,208	1,250
G. seed, lbs	30, 470	1,140	730	40,000
F. seed, lbs	83, 830			
B. corn, lbs	1,040	4,210	260	20.500
C. meats, lbs .	89, 600	128, 280	1, 285, 262	907, 144
Beef, tes			57	
Beef, bris			109	145
Pork, brls	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	140	. 925	860
Lard. Ibs	27, 220	250, 412		
Tallow !ba	2,735	23,660	17,000	56, 197
Butter, Iba	102, 134	109, 180		77,540
L. hogs. No	16, 777	13,461	5, 175	9, 146
Butter, lbs L. hogs, No Cattle, No	3,961			
Sheep, No	139	316	The second second second	
Hides, lbs	72,898	83, 959		47,670
H. wines, bris.	50	50	108	278
Wool, 1bs	93, 161	263, 586	169, 085	260, 440
Potatoes, bu	1, 125	2,516		STATE OF THE PARTY.
Coal, tons	2,882		575	TOTAL CORE
Hay, tons	140		5	
Lumber, m ft.	2,795	2,497	1.265	2,677
Shingles, m	4,235	1,925		
Salt, bris	70	2,051		2,615
Poultry, Ibs	200	810		
Poultry, coops.	53	* 106		
Eggs, pkgs	528			226
Cheese, boxes.	3, 235	2,149		717
G. apples, bris	203		60	
Beans, bu			15	

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 7,272 bu wheat, 393 bu corn, 378 bu rye, 536 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in

this city on Saturday morning: 8 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 50 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 55 cars No. 2 spring, 45 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (183 wheat); 39 cars and 10,900 bu high mixed corn, 79 cars and 13,900 bu No. 2 do, 10 cars new mixed do, 83 cars and 13, 250 bu rejected do, 9 cars no grado (220 corn); 9 cars white oats, 31 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars rejected do (48 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade flo; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (463 cars), 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 71,790 bu wheat, 136, 165 bu corn, 22,650 bu oats,

497 bu rye, 461 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending

ш	as dated:	\$55NP-9500-8	BROKE HOW-SPECIAL	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
ij	Receipts-	July 8.	July 1,	July 10.
ш		40,091		36, 266
я	Flour. brls		54, 113	
н	Wheat, bu	351,030	398, 446	374,966
D	Corn, bu	847, 221	1,317,914	620 276
ш	Oats, bu	348, 621	425,554	125,884
а	Rye, bu	16, 128	22,934	1,750
ш	Barley, bu	14,520	24,385	609
ш	Live hops, No	03,516	78,468	75, 152
1	Shipments	15,402	19,321	17,743
ш	Flour, bris	35,688	52,054	36, 199
a	Wheat, bu	191,488	283,024	B47, 267
瘛	Corn, bu	993, 983	1,428,895	615,066
10)	Oats, bu	414,957	380, 337	164, 939
m	Rye, bu	13, 733	30,852	_ 2,755
38	Barley, bu	2,004	2,250	3, 220
н	Live hogs, No	24, 419	24, 665	89,014
	Cattle No	13,751	15,749	13, 662
	The following were			
þ	for the weeks ending			25 4 1 1 2
	Householder destated	July 8,	July 1,	July 10,
Mil.		1876.	1876.	1875.
ш	Flour, bris	13,900	17, 228	16, 142
46	Wheat, bu	694, 355	834, 675	873,825

while the general tendency was downward, chiefly as a consequence of fine weather. The trading was light in the absence of a demand from outside, while the high temperature was antagonistic to the formation of large gatherings of members. The

formation of large gatherings of members. The sent problem of the day was how to keep cool, and the next in importance was the probable effect of continued hot weather on the prices of grain. There was little demand for shipment from any quarter, and the feeling was often dull, while the fact that receipts were only moderate in volume conduced to relative steadiness in quotations. Dry goods were ordered sparingly at unchanged prices. The demand was principally confined to all orders of a miscellaneous character to 'freshen up' stocks. There was a fairly-active demand for groceries, and firmness prevailed all around. A heavy trade in sugars is still in progress, and the moderate stocks on hand are held with pronounced firmness. Coffees remain dull, but the market shows no signs of weakness. Rice is firmer. The demand for dried fruits was small, the market shows no signs of weakness. Rice is firmer. The demand for dried fruits was small, and there was more or less cutting of prices on most kinds of foreign and domestic. Fish remain dull, with whitefish and trout ruling easy. Cod is firmer, and will probably advance. Prices of butter were without quotable change, though there was a weak feeling for anything grading below choice. An easy feeling in the cheese market was also apparent, and we now quote good to best at 8@0c. Leather remains dull. Bagging was quiet and steady. Coal and wood were inactive and unchanged. Oils were in fair request, and were held firmly at Friday's quotations.

Lumber was dull at the sale docks. The offerings were small, and consisted mostly of piece stuff, for which sellers were demanding full restaff, for which sellers were demanding full recent prices, while the few buyers present ware holding off. The yard trade continues moderate. Wool and brose-corn were dull and easy. Seeds were unamaged. There was some inquity for upland praine with the offerings small, otherwise hay was inactive. Native green fruits were abundant and generally lower. Bemons and oranges continue firm. The fosmer were in fair supply, but the stock is rapidly decreasing, and, as the fruit is carce everywhere else, higher prices are predicted, especially if the hot weather continues. Poultry when full-grown was salable at full prices, and fresh eggs were higher, the daily receipts being barely anflicient to supply the city retailers.

Lake freights were dull, and nominally unchanged, the rates by sall to Buffalo being 2c for wheat, 1%c for corn, and 1%c for oats. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agonts asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelpita, 17%c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10@10%e for corn and 10%@11c for what to New York, and 12@12%c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 85,000 bu wheat,

12@12%c on corn to Now Shanking on the engagements were reported for 85,000 bu wheat 35,000 bu corn. and 20,000 bu rye.

engagements were reported for 85,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn. and 20,000 bu rye.

ENGISH GRAIN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—A leading grain circular says the supplies of English wheat at the markets continue to diminish, and as the consumption of the country will apparently have to be supplied during the next eight weeks in a much larger proportion than usual from foreign sources, there is a general feeling of condence smong importers, notwitstanding the heral arrivals and extremely favorable weather, and trade throughout the week has shown remark able steadiness. A large number of cargoes have arrived at calling ports. There are forty-eight of these for sale, for which the demand is inactive. Buyers are holding back, anticipating some reduction. In the market here to-day only a moderate extent of business was transancted in wheat, whije descriptions supporting Tuesday's prices, while fed was occasionally a penny lover. Flour was in good demand at faily late rates. Corn was in fair request, and maintained previous rates,

CROP PROSPECT.

We cily the following from the latest issue of the New York Produce Exchange Westly:

The indications are that the wheat harvest in the United Kingdom will be from half a month to a month listes than usual, in consequence requiring

on to the series of the harvest in Norman, so applicable to the harvest in Norman, and the first one in the language says of the crops of the United Kington: Wheat mostly looks well, the abundant rains aving wrought a marked improvement, so much so hat appearances for the moment were decidedly encouraging. As regards the Continent, reports from France, Germany, and Belgium are on the whole satisfactory. Russian advices bring somewhat later news from the southern and southwestern provinces. The condition of the crops in these conditions of the crops in the crops in the crops in the conditions of the crops in the crops in

which can only be spoken of in qualified terms."

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs July 8, 1876: Burley & Tyrrell, 3 pkgs Parlan ware. 1 pkg earthenware; William Blair & Co., 3 pkgs files, 1 pkg

mfs of steel. Amount of duties collected, \$1,
574 80

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, but easier, except in meats, in sympathy with a reported decline of 10c per 100. Ibs at the Stock-Yards, at an easier feeling at the East and in Liverpool. The weather was too hot to permit a large attendance of operators, but those present did a fair trade, chiefly for future delivery. The summer packing is being prosecuted vigorously, but the product is reported to be sold well ahead.

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named: PROVISIONS.

W'kend'g July 6,76 5,273 10,199 477 485,796 6,596,848 S'm'wk 73 9,287 3,971 1,602 827,020 4,930,117 Since Nov 1, "75.... 211,301 231,434 45,649 29,881,573 258,080,508 "74-5..... 225,206 212,793 58,765 30,208,306 207,055,389 Includes all cut meats, except S. P. hams and

*Includes all cut meats, except 8. P. hams and shoulders.

**Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand for shipment, sad quiet for future. The market declined 12% per per learly, and then ruled firm, closing 2% below the latest figures of Friday. Sales were reported of 220 bris cash at \$19.70619.82%; and 2,500 bris seller August at \$19.70619.82%; and 2,500 bris seller September at \$19.0220.00. Total, 8,700 bris. The market closed steady at \$19.70619.80 for cash: \$19.70619.75 seller July; \$19.77%219.80 seller August: \$10.97%20,00 for September; and \$17.00617.15 seller the year.

Prime meas pork was nominal at \$17.75%18.00, and extra do was quoted at \$14.25%14.50.

**Lord—Was moderately active for a day in the middle of suamer, and declined 12%6 per 100 hs under rather free offerings, in sympathy with a decline of 3d per owt in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 750 tos seller July at \$11.05%11.12%; 5.500 tos seller August at \$11.12%31.27%.

Total, 7,000 tes. The market closed dull at \$11.05%11.27%.

Total, 7,000 tes. The market closed dull at \$11.05%11.05%611.07% cash or seller July; \$11.12%411.15 for seller

11.07% cash or seller July : \$11.12%@11.15 for selle ngust: \$11.2214@11.25 seller September: and \$10.25@

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, and quotably easier. Holders asked former prices, but there was so little demand that the inducement to shade quotations was absent. The market was nominally 5@10c per brillower, in sympathy with wheat, the buying befing all done by the local trade. Sales were reported of 400 bris apring extras, partially at 25, 12/4; and 100 bris rye flour at \$4.20. Total, 500 bris, The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7, 12/4@7.50; common to good do, \$5.50%7.00; shipping extras, \$4.50@5.90; good do, \$5.00%.00; Minnesota, \$5.00%.75; patents do, \$6.00%.00; Minnesota, \$5.00%.75; patents do, \$6.00%.00; Minnesota, \$5.00%.75; patents do, \$6.00%.00; Minnesota, \$5.00%.75; patents do, \$8.00%3.75; rye flour, \$4.25%4.37%.

Bran—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 20 tons at \$8.50 on track.

Bran—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 20 tons at \$8.50 on track.

Corn Medi—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50@10.75 per ton on track.
WHEAT-Was quiet, often dull, and declined 1@1140 per bu from the latest prices of Friday, though a rather strong effort was made to hold it up. Liverpool was quiet, carroes on passage being dull, and private ad-

per bu from the latest prices of Friday, though a racher strong effort was made to hold it up. Liverpool was quiet cargoes on passage being dull, and private advices called that market weak, owing to line weather and larger offerings off coast. New York was dull and nominal, and there were no "buying orders here," while our receipts were somewhat larger than those of the previous day, and the weather in the West was favorable to the growing crop, the predicted storm of Friday night having failed to arrive. As a consequence of these things, the market tended downward, a good many operators stating their beifer that prices will go below theleven dollar early this week. Cash wheat was again relatively weak, selling at one time 246 below the price for August. This was due to the assence of the demand for the article, shippers holding off, except for the lower grades. The current Liverpool prices just permits alipment without loss, if the explesses be pared down both in the continuance of the present per one of the other side of the Atlantic. Some operators thought that the wider difference between July and August was due to fears of the condition of the wheat now in store here. If this were realists, there was no cause for it. Parties who have lately examined closely the wheat here say it is in first class order, with no sign of being otherwise, the inspection having been unusually rigid this spring, while none of our No. 2 has reached the scaloard in other than prime condition. Selfer August opened at \$1.0346.1014; and seller the mouth at \$1.0346.1014; and seller the mouth at \$1.0346.1014.

Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.0346.1014; and seller the mouth at

was rather discouraging than otherwise, but later a general advance—due to insdequate supplies—was reported. The scanty receipts of the past week were attributable to the intervention of the "Fourth," and in anticipation of materially-increased arrivals, the general trade feel little connidence in the permanence of the recent advance. The average quality of the offerings was without doubt the beat ever seen no ur market at this stage of the season, the larger portion consisting of amooth, well-fatted steers, weighing from 1, 100 to 1, 450 hs. Sales were principally at \$4.50\$4.90, though there were numerous transactions at \$5.00, and a Yew at \$5.1025.15.

The receipts of Texas cattle were light, and sales were

1,550 bs. \$4.75@5.00 Food Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1,200 to 1,380 bs. 4.50@4.70 Ing 1, 200 to 1, 350 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,350 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and
common to choice cows, for city siaughter,
stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 4.25@4.50

for poor to choice heavy, and the term of in light de-to prime light.

SHEEP—Have been in small supply and in light de-mand. Prices do not show any important change from the preceding week, ranging from \$2.50 per 100 lbs for inferior, to \$4.50 for choice grades. Lambs sold at \$1.5062.50 per head, according to quality.

The cargo market was dull Saturday, the few buyers in attendance being loth to take hold at the prices asked. The offerings were small, and chiefly of piece-stuff, which was held firmly at \$7.50@5.00, the outside rot standard Manistee. Inch-lumber was quoted at \$8.00@5.00, and fair to choice do at \$10.00@14.00. Lath at \$1.15 and shingles at \$2.00@2.50. Lath at \$1.15 and shingles at \$2.00@2.50. Lath at \$1.15 and shingles at \$2.00@1.50. Lath at \$1.15 and when the prices are cometimes shaded, though probably not so willingly as they were ten days aco, as dealers have not been allogether successful in their attempts to break the wholesale market, where prices are said to be relatively higher than at the yards for some of the common grades. Following are the yard quotations:

looring, second common, looring, second common, looring, second common, look beards. A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.

B stock boards.
C stock boards. common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in...
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft...

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Epecial Dispaich to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. July 8-11:30 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 98 6d; spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 88 2d; white, No. 1, 108 1d; No. 2, 98 9d; club, No. 1, 108 5d; No. 2, 108. Corn, 258 6d.

Provisions—Pork. 80s. Lard, 52s 3.l.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—2 p. m.—Provisions—Lard, 52s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 8-Eve.-Cotton-Market dull and depressed; 5 13-16@5 15-16d. Sales, 4,000 bales, in-cluding 1.000 bales for speculation and export; 2,000 bales American. Breadsings—Quiet and unchanged. Flour—Western canal, 21s 64g-34s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 64, Oats, 98635 64; Barley, 3s 6d. Pens—Canadian, 368439s 3d. Clover Seed—68650s.

70s. Larry 51s 6d. Tulino—41s od. Tulino—41s od. Spirits, 968s 6d; refined, 11s 9d@12s. Perroleum—Spirits, 8688 66; Feined, Linseed Oil—23 6ds. Resin—Common, 48 9d; pale, 13s. Strained Resin—23s.

Structure 15. Cheese-618 Los por 15. Spirits Turpentine 22s 9d@23s. Los por 01-2s 3d@23s 6d.

Antwerp, July 8. — Petroleum—33s 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nzw York, July 8.—Transactions in wheat very moderate, and prices of spring again 163c per bu lower; the extreme heat has a depressing effect, and parcels in danger of becoming unsound are freely offered at 263c decline; winter wheat dull with a tendency to favor buyers; sales of 97,000 but at 94c@\$1.00 for No. 3 Chicago, so-called, \$1,0061.82 for No. 3 Milwaukes, 85c@\$1.00 for No. 3 Lower and No. 2011.00 for No. 3 Chicago, so-called, \$1,0061.82 for No. 3 Milwaukes, 85c@\$1.00 for No. 3 Milwa decline; winter wheat dull with a tendency to favor buyers; sales of \$7,000 bu at \$46@\$1.00 for No. 3 Chicago, so-called, \$1.00 at \$26 for No. 3 Milwaukes, \$56@\$1.19 for ungraded spring, \$1.10 for good No. 2 Chicago, \$1.161.13 for No. 2 Milwaukes, \$5.00 &1.25 for No. 1 spring, and \$1.25 for very good mixed winter wheat. Rye lower and more or less nominal at 73@75c for Western, \$56@\$6 for State, and \$6@\$8c for Canada in bond. Cornagain a trifle lower, with a fair business for export, mainly for forward delivery and light home trade demand; asles of 100,000 bu at \$50@54c for interior, \$6@\$66 for New York steamer mixed, \$75@6 for New York steamer mixed, \$75@6 for New York steamer mixed, \$75@6 for New York mixed, and \$54@56c for ungraded mixed Western; also, sales of 100,000 bu, a round lot, New York Western mixed, at \$50@54c for interior, \$6@\$6 \$30,000 bu at \$2@40c for mixed Western and \$50@54c for New York No. 2; \$7c for No. 2 white; 40%c for New York No. 1; \$26@40c for mixed Western and State, and \$50@54c for Now York No. 2; \$7c for No. 2 white; 40%c for New York No. 1; \$26@40c for mixed Western.

Occan Pricipats*—Business small; both berth and and charter-room rates remained firm; no decline is anticipated, especially as offerings of tonage continue moderate; engagements to Liverpool by sail: 4,000 bu grain at \$20, 50? bud on at \$7dd.

Provisions*—Pork steady and demand for export continued fair; sales of \$000 bris new mose on the spot at \$20, 52; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$40, 500 bris ew mose on the spot at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$20, 50; also 1, \$50 bris for August at \$40, 500 as bellies in bulk at 10%c, as to average weights, and \$400 loose pickled hams at 14c; pickled shoulders quoted at \$20, 50 bris f

Whicky—Market firm and quiet; sales of 50 bris at \$1.13½ regular, and 50 bris alcohol at \$2.13 per wine gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Todon—Quiet at 11½62115-16c; thures weak; July 1. 19-326311½6; August, 11 19-32611½6; September, 11½6; October, 115-16c; 11-32c; November, 11 #5282611¾6; December, 11 -7-376311½6; January, 11½6211¾7, 120-16211¾6; January, 11½6211¾7, 120-16211¾7, 120-16211¾6; January, 11½6211¾7, 11½62115-16c; May. 12 1-32612 3-32c; June, 12 3-16612 7-32c.

Flower-Heavy, with only a very moderate demand; receipts, 9,000 bris; No. 12 3-16612 7-32c.

Flower-Heavy, with only a very moderate demand; receipts, 9,000 bris; No. 2, 20-627.00; \$2.00c; good to choice, \$5.0565.5c; white wheat extra, \$5.05667.7c; extra Onlo, \$4.6067.00; \$1.00is, \$5.00 68.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.7569.00. Rye flour steady at \$4.7065.20.

Corn. Medi—Unchanged.

**Orath-Wheat in light demand; ungraded, 950691.19; No. 1 apring, \$1.2051.25; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.1061.13; No. 3 do, \$1.0061, \$2.2; unixed winter, \$1.35; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.10; No. 3 do, \$4681.00; winter red Western, \$1.00611.5; Nye duli and lower; State, \$5688c; Western, \$736796; Canada in bond, 86688c. Barley duli and nominal. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn.—Receipts, 15,000 bu; Western interior, 80654c; mixed steamer graded, 566854c; mixed graded, 5694c, now Western mixed ungraded. \$4686c.

Idoo.—Pull and lower at 81468 7-16c.

**Hote-Cum.—Pirm and octive; crude, 9c; refined, 1660.

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Petroleum—Firm and active; Grade, set; renned, 1696 (1940. Titloue—Dull and lower at 894/28 7-160. Strained Resin—Steady; S1. 7561. 80. Spiratts Turpentine—Steady at 300. Eggs—Heavy; Western 1640. Buenes Ayres, and Lessiber—Firm bembed. Buenes Ayres, and Sio Grande, 2002/29/40; California and common do, 2008

Lecther-Firm; hemicox sole, isoenes Ayres, and Rio Grande, 2062356; California and common do, 206262

Wool-Quiet and steady; domestic fleece, 30638c; pulled, 25638c; mwashed, 10825c; Texas, 15627c.

Provisions-Fork steady with fair demand; prime, 230, 25 cash; August, \$20, 15820, 25. Beof-Market dull. Middles dull and casier; long clast, Western, 1054c; city do, 1096c. Lard the lower prime steam \$11, 46621, 2444 cash. Action 10821, Western, 1054c; city do, 1096c. Lard the lower prime steam \$11, 46621, 2444 cash. 26628c.

**Middles-Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing, 31c; inpot lake firm at 20c. Fig-iron unchanged; Russia anceting, 15c in gold.

**Note-Security but firm at 20c. Fig-iron unchanged; Hussia anceting, 15c in gold.

**Note-Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No, 3 white Wabath-\$1,16; No, 1 white Michigan, \$1,25; amoor Michigan, shot and July, 80c; No. 2 red winter, \$1,15; August, \$1,1448. No. 3 red, 91c; rejected, 74c. Corn steady for cash and dull for future; high mixed, July, 50c; August, 5154c; low mixed, 49c; damaged, 38c. Oats dull; No. 2, 334c; white, 344c; Michigan, 21c.

**Receipts-Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

**St. Lours, July 8.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged.

h, 104(211e. Bacon, 11rm) anomaly 164(12c. R'cefpts-Flour, 0,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 br; corn. 1,000 br; osta, 3,000 br; rye, none; barley, none; osta, 200; cattle, 2,000 prilladelly 164(164,76) Minhesota Tamily, 33,121(66,00) State; 164(164,76) Minhesota Tamily, 34,121(164,76) Minhesota Tamily, 34,121(164,76) Minhesota Tamily, 34,121(164,76) Minhesota Minheso

50. Grain—Wheat slow; Western red, 750,80c. Ryc. 72 73c. Corn in limited request; yellow, 582,50c; mixed, 6857c. Oats in better request; white, 316,45c. Processors—Mess pork, \$20,6021.00. Lard, \$11.50

Provisions—mess port, \$2,000,000.00.

12.24. Whisky—Western, \$1.14.
Seeds—Scarce; clover seed, 17@18c; timothy, \$3.00
fax seed, \$1.3961.40.
Petroleum—Crude, 124c; refined, 1574c.
Receipts—Wheat, 7.000 bd; corn, 106,000 bd.
Shimments—Copp. 100,000 bd.
Butter—New York State and Bradford County, Pennylvania, extras. 25.627c; firsts, 22624c; Western extras. 1906.22c; firsts, 18@19c.

Decess—Unchanged.
Regs—Firm; Pennylvania, New York, and Delaware fresh, 21622c; Western, Fresh, 20621c.

Baltinors.

BALTIMORE. July 8.—Plour-Quiet, weak, and u -Wheat-Weak. Corn-Western weak; mixed, Oats-In firmer demand; good Western 7639c; Western mixed, 34538c. Rye-Nom-

Firm, quiet, and unchanged. Strong and quiet; crude, 81/681/c;

Proteions-Firm, quiet, and unchanged.
Petroleum-Strong and quiet; crude, 81/481/c; refined, 151/40.
Corbet-Quiet, firm, and unchanged.
Winsky-Dull at \$1.151/4.
Receipts-Wheat, 8,500 bn; corn, 96,000 bu.
Sipments-Corn, 21,500 bn.
MILWAUKEE. July 8.—Flow-Quiet and weak.
Grain-Wheat opened weak and a shade lower, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee. \$1.151/4; inc. \$1.101/4.
No. 2 do, \$1.031/4 August, \$1.04; September. \$1.101/4.
No. 3, 881/40. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 25/46/40.
Oats dull and lower; No. 2 20c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 250; No. 2, 65c. Barley negisected and nominal; No. 1, 505; No. 2, 65c. Barley negisected and nominal; No. 2, spring, 70c; No. 3 do, 40c.
Preights-Dull and unchanged; wheat to Buffalo, 21/4c.
do. (Oawego, 35/6c.
LOUISVILLE...
LOUISVILLE...

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
Flour-Dull and unchanged.
Grain-Wheat quiet, but steady; new, \$1.00@1.07.
m-White, 48c; mized, 48c. Oata nominal at 33@

CINCINNATI, O., July S.—Pour—Quiet but steady.

Grain—Wheat—Quiet but steady. Corn quiet at 476

c. Oats dull; mixed, 29635c. Rye quiet and firm a

Grain—Wheat—Quiet but steady. Corn quiet at 47% oc. Oats dull; mixed, 286358. Rye quiet and arm at 73°74c. Provisions—Pork, \$20, 50, and generally held at \$21.00. Lard easier; prime steam offered at 11%c; no buyers; kettle held at 13%c154c. Butk meats are held higher; no buyers; offered at 8%c, 10%6311c. Bacon steady and firm at 8c. 9%. 11%c, and 12c.

Whisky—Nominally unchanged at \$1.10

BOSTON, July 8.—Frour—Firmer; Western superfine, \$3.0063, 75; common extras. \$4, 2564, 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$4, 75%c, 50; winter wheel, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$5, 756 4, 25; Illinois, \$4,0008, 80; St. Louis, \$8, 2568, 75; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsiin, \$7,003.00.

Grain—Corn quiet and ûrm; mixed and yellow. 908 65c; rejected, \$66858c. Oais—No. 2 white and mixed, \$76430c; rejected, \$16858c. Oais—No. 2 white shd mixed, \$76430c; rejected, \$16858c. Oais—No. 2 white, 46650c.
BUFFALO, July 8.—Grain—Wheat—Dull and unchanged. Corn dulk No.2 mixed Western at 52c. Oais neglected. Ryenneglected.

Onnel Freights—Firm; 646 for wheat, 54c for corn, to New York.

New Ours, New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Protest one—Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders.

Protest one—Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders.

Others unchanged.

DRY GOODS. Naw York, July 8.—Business light with commission-houses and Jobbers. Cotton goods moved slowly at generally unchanged prices. Cotton finnels more in-quired for, but prices not yet established. Medium chocolate fancy prints in fair domand. Low and medi-um fancy cassimeres and fine worsted coatings in mod-

PEETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, July S.—Market firm; standard white, 10 test, 13e; prime white, 150 test, 145c.
PITTSBURG, July S.—Petroleum, firm and prices unhanged; crude, \$2.30@2,32%; at Parker's; refined

Bosron, July 8.—The wool market remains unchanged but with limited business. New wool comes for ward slowly. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces for the week 112,000 hs, but a rather small assortment to select from.

MARINE.

CHICAGO. ARRIVALS—Stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manifowoc, sundries; prop Trues-dell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, dell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath San gatuck, sundries: prop Empire, Charlotte, coal; prop Tempest, Montagne, sundries; prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; schr Eveline, Marinette, lumber; schr R. B. Campbell, Manistee, lumber; schr Granger, Paul's Pier, bark: schr Tricolor, Holland, Granger, Paul's Pier, bark: scar tricolor, Bolland, barrels; schr Ashtabula, Ludington, lumber; schr H. F. Church, Charlotte, coal; schr Harriet Ann, Pike's Pier, wood; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lum-ber; schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lum-

Pike's Pier, wood; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber; schr G. M. Filer, Ludiugton, lumber; schr Beloit, Pentwater, bark; schr Yankee Blade, Buffalo, coal; schr C. H. Johnson, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Hattie Wells, Oswego, coal; stmr Muskegon, sundries; bright pashion, Lake Sturceon, lumber; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; prop J. L. Hurd, Esgle Harbor, sundries; prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries; prop W. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, coal; schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Mercules, Pike's Pier, wood; schr, Schr G. Ames, Buffalo, coal; schr Hercules, Pike's Pier, wood; schr, S. G. Andrews, Leland, lumber; schr. Clara, Manistee, lumber; schr. Black Hawk, White Lake, lumber; schr. H. G. Cleveland, Oswego, coal; schr. Hercules, Pike's Pier, wood; schr. H. G. Cleveland, Oswego, coal; schr. Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber; schr. J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr. Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr. Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber, schr. C. L. Johnston, Mackavilie, lumber; schr. G. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; schr. Montank, Erie, coal; schr. M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; schr. Ameskeag, Horn's Pier, wood, schr. C. P. Minch, Cleveland, coal; schr. Wenona, Charlotte, coal; schr. Adriatic, White Lake, lumber; schr Lak, Muskegon, lumber; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal; schr. M. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr Maryin Hennalis, Soath Haven, bark; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Montcalm, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Muskegon, coal; schr M. J. Green Bay, lumber; schr Montcalm, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Muskegon, lumber; schr J. Perguson, Pensaukes, lumber; schr Game Cock, Maskegon, lumber; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr Montcalm, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. Luff, Ford River, Inmber; prop Idaho, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. J. Luff, Ford River, Inmber; prop Idaho, Buffalo, coal; sch

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO. —There was a light inquiry for vessels, chiefly for steamers, to load wheat, and room was chiefly for steamers, to load wheat, and room was taken for 85,000 bu wheat, 45,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye. The rates were quoted at 2c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters were: To Kingston-Schrs Dudley, wheat on owners' account, and Folger do at 5c. To Buffalo—Prop Starrucca, wheat and rye, and Idaho, wheat, all through; schr H. P. Baldwin, corn, on p. t. To Ogdensburg—Prop Concod, corn.

Buyyalo, July 7.—H. H. Smith reports the schr J. O. Thayer, to arrive, coal to Kenosha at 40e per ton; schr Alimeda, salt to Detroit at 5c per ber; and five trips, coal, Black River to Toronto, at 90c per ton, gold, free Dernort, July 8.—Freights are quief and unchanged. Wheat rates as follows: To Oswego, 41c; to Buffalo, 24c; to Cleveland, 14c, free of elevation.

elevation.

Milwaukee, July 7,—The freight business was positively dull to-day and starvation rates still prevail; 2%c on wheat to Buffalo, 5%c to Oswer, and 5%c to Kingston. No charters. The engagements yesterday late were: To Buffalo—Prop. Arabla and schra Pulaski and Butcher Boy, wheat at 2 %c.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Log of stmr Joseph L. Hurd, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line: Left Chicago June 27; had fine run through, making usual landings; reached Eagle Harbor and Portage Sanday, July 2; discharged cargo, and proceeded to Marquette, arriving July 4, the afternoon of which we took out a party of 150 excursionists, the beautiful day and band of music adding much to their enjoyment. This was the first successful exemption ever attempted out of Marquette, at least for a number of years. Took on part of down cargo at Marquette; balance at Grand Iuland.

At Marquette we saw steam-barges J. S. Psy and Havanna with their consorts, and schreichent and duan meden. In the canal we

passed steam-barge W. L. Weimore, towing her consort and schr City of Tawas. Also met schrs Bahama and D. G. Fort. Locked through at 3 p. m., the 6th. Down river met stmr Manitowoc and steam-barge Mary Jarecki, towing schr D. Wagstaff. Were in the Stafit on the morning of the 7th; saw several large vessels bound up; headwinds: also saw large vessel shore at the head of South Manitou Island on the "fternoon of the 7th. We hid beautiful weath r do"n arriving at Chicago early Sunday morning. The Hird will leave again for Lake Superior Tuesday evening July 11, at 8 o'clock.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 7 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depote

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-sec Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of dolph, and at Palmor House.

Mail (vis Main and Air Line)	5.00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Day Express	4.00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Ralamazoo Accommodation	4.00 p.m.	10:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5.15 p.m.	
S:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	

Saturday Ex. Sunday Ex. 1 Monday Ex. 1 Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union-Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Cansi-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Honse, and at Depot.

Milwankee Express..... 8:25 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Day Express

CHICAGO.—The docks were completely deserted yesterday, and but few vessels arrived during the day....The schr C. Luling is getting a new jibboom at Mowatt & Rice's shipyard....It is claimed that the wreck supposed to be that of the Falcon, near the mouth of the harbor, is the wreck of one of Eastman's barges, which was destroyed by fire during the conflagration of 1871...The only parties who enjoy the present heated term are the proprietors of the excursion tugs sen Drake and Bret Harte, both of which were doing a large business yesterday. The former made two trips to South Chicago and was crowded each time. The latter made hourly trips to Lincoin Park and carried each time an unusually large number of excursionists.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., July 9.—Down—Props City of Toledo, Nebraska, St. Louis, Porter, Chamberof Toledo, Nebraska, St. Louis, Porter, Chamberlain, St. Joseph, Ontario, Metamora and consort, Senterprise and consort, Lady Franklin and consort, Tuttle and consort, Glasgow and barges, Tempest and barges, Coffinberry and barges, Schrs D. Provoost, H. A. Richmond, City of Tawas, Azore, James C. Harrison, H. A. Richmond, Ur.—Props Wenona, Holland, City of Duluth, Winslow, Milwankee, Huron City, D. M. Wilson and barges, Belle Cross and barges, Howard and consort, Pringle and barges; schrs C. G. Breed, Bismarck, Montpelier, Floretta, Red, White, and Blue, M. L. Higgie, J. Bigher, Jenny Rumball, City of Green Bay, Rising Star, C. G. Mixer, Surprise, Jane C. Woodruff, Two Fannics, George H. Warrington, James R. Bentley, Orphan Boy, R. S. Marsh, Brightie, Fred L. Wells.

Windshaper—Fine.

The prop Cornarant is still ashore, and is about 18 inches forward. Several large togs will pull at her to-morrow. She has been lightened of everything portable.

The Canisteo is in much the same condition. The tug Torrent and prop Starrucca with hawsers will endeavor to release the Canisteo to-night.

VESSELS SOLD DURING JUNE, 1876. All of tug Goldsmith Maid, by Franklin Lerrill to J. Charles Haines, \$4,000. One-third of schr Hercules, by B. Ostercamp to

Minnie Becker, \$500. One-half of schr Midnight, by Thomas Raftus to William McDonald, \$2, 225.
One-fourth of schr Midnight, by G. W. Hale to
William McDonald, \$000.
All of tug W. H. Wood, by Israel D. Vandecar
to Renel W. Bridge, \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Three Day Express.

Wisconsin Jowa, and Minnesota Thro
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Night Express.

All trains run vis Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Midison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winneapolis, and Winneapolis ODDS AND ENDS.—Duluth is the right kind of place to live in during the present heated term. Messrs. Maskell & Munger, of that place, were cutting and storing ice there as late as the 26th of June. It is believed that by the time the old ice is

HILINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office. 12. Randolph-st., near Clark. melted new ice will begin to form....It is stated that a prominent Cleveland ship-building firm is negotiating with Buffalo parties for the construction of a large propeller of larger dimensions than even that monster the Commodore....The prop James Fisk is the only one now ranning between even that monster the Commodore...The prop James Fisk is the offly one now running between Toledo and Buffalo...As the schr D. R. Holt, owned by Donker & Son, of Grand Haven, was being towed up Grand River Friday morning she struck a snag and sunk in 15 feet of water....At St. Joseph, Mich., on Saturday, John Anderson, a seaman on the schr Sunrise, fell from the minimast stay to the deck, a distance of 60 feet, and was instantly killed....The disaster to the schr Florence, at Free Soil, was caused by coming in contact with a sunken pile, while leaving Gurnee's pier, where she had taken on a cargo of 70 cords of wood. The pile was forced through the bottom of the vessel and into the mate's room, aft. Two targs attempted to release her from the awkward position, but failed, and, the deck beginning to break up, the vessel was stripped and abandoned. The Florence was 28 years old, measured S9 tons, rated C1, and had an insurance register valuation of \$800.....The schr Eveline, owned. In Toronto, Sprung a leak off Girard, O., in the gale of Wednesday, waterlogged, and capsized. She was loaded with the from Black Creek to Buffalo. The crew abandoned the vessel and reached the shore in safety. Tugs were afterward dispatched to the unfortunate craft, and succeeded in towing her into Erie Harbor. The damage to the vessel is estimated at \$700. Her deck load of ties went adrift, of course, and were lost... The following act of Congress making Cheboygan the Port of the Straits has just been promulgated: "An act establishing Cheboygan, in the State of Michigan, a port of delivery. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress sassembled. That Cheboygan, in the State of Michigan, be and the same is hereby, remised of Cheboygan. And all acts and parts of acts declaring Duncan City and the same is hereby, remised as calching duncan City and the same is hereby. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT BAILBOAL Depota foot of Lake-st., Indana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Office, 50 Clark st., and at depota. ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st. Palmer House, Grand
Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., curner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive, Day Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change, Atlantic Express—Pullman

Michigan, be, and the same hereby is, declared a port of delivery, instead of Duncan City; and the sime is different to delivery, instead of Duncan City; and the sime is hereby, remayed to Cheboygan. And all acts and parts of acts declaring Duncan City aport of entry are hereby repealed.".... The Cleveland Leader has the following in regard to the high state of the water which now prevails all along the chain of the lakes: A great deal of complaint is heard here on account of the high water, for which, of course, all understand there is no redices, but it is causing a great deal of inconvenience, and also seems to be getting higher. The shipyards in the old river; bed are flooded, and have been all summer, but the water is deeper now than ever. At the Globe drydock it is within six inches of the top of the gate, a thing nover before experienced. No one can give any reason, but all regard it as a very sinzular phenomenon, to say the least. ... The Detroit Free Press says: Capt. Hackett reports when near the head of Fighting Island yesterday he saw the pilot-house of a steam yacht floating away and the little craft swinging on her stern nearly under water. When he returned nothing was visible. She looked to be about the size of the C. B. Hell... The Northern Transit Company have decided to send the stim City of Toledo to Philadelphis, providing a sufficient number of tickets can be sold to make the venture pay. The trip will be down the River St. Lawrence to the ocean, up Delaware Bay and River to that city. Certainly no pleasanter trip could be made than this, as it embodies pleasure, fine scenery, a trip on the ocean, and the Centennial Exposition all in one, for a moderate sum of money.

Elevating City of the River of the several clevators in Buffalo have finally arranged all their differences and agreed upon a satisfactory charge, Hereafter elevating and storage rates will be charged for storage for every ten days or parts thereof. We are glad that the elevator proprietors have come to this sensible conclusio Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars..... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PIPISBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p BALTIMORE & ORIO BAILROAD. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st., Ticket-offices: 83 Chrk-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Brubaker, deceased, late of West Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:
You are hereby notified that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, of value the real estate of John Brubaker, deceased, os Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, at 9 e'cloek a. m., on the premises in West Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

H. N. BRENEMAN, Sheriff.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTSOLLER OF CURRENCY, 1
NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chiese, "III., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, with in three months from this date, or they will be disablowed. (Signed)

MEDICAL CARDS.

The Wife of Gen. Custer.

DHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other

TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealer in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled.

CHOSSI & BLACKWELL
Parveyorato the Queen, solid SQUARE, VANDOM.

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Hinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all case of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the pest 30 years. Age and experience are all important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples ou the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant house for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has rooms and pariors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays to to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

The Wife of Gen. Custer.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.
The newspapers have it that the wife of Gen.
G. A. Custer was a sister of Lieut. Calhoun.
This is a mistake. I speak from knowledge, as I have known her from childhood. She is the daughter and sole surviving child of the late Judge Daniel S. Bacon, of Monroe, Mich. She is not a niece of Senator Christiancy, though her father and the then Judge Christiancy were intimate friends. "Libble" always accompanied the General in his campaigns during the War, and was with him out among the Indians. She will probably return to Mouroe, where all her friends are. Gen. Custer had no children. I well remember the morning on which he started from Winchester for Appomattox. I was standing on the porch. He had kissed his wife goodby and mounted his horse. I shook his hand, and turning into the house, found her solbing. I said, "Well, Libble, he has gone." "Yes," said she, "all the world has gone." In an hour or so she was on her way to Washington, where she was so soon and so joyfully to meet him again, after the surrender at Appomattox.

W. H. BOWLSBY, M. D., East New York. 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 s. m. : Sundays from 0 to 12. Dr. Stone, 171 Madison-st., Chicago.
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Comprising a write of lectures delivered at Rahn's
Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure
of premature decilies, showing ladisputably how lost
impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous
and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' expejean, Price and continued from the custoff, DR. L.
K. AHN. office and residence of Rest Tunthe is, No of Medical

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LINCOLN

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Some Historic

"Old Abe's" Pr

and Why H A Season of Joe Clay's Ill-Tem in the Ci

In the "Life of the by Barrett, an incidering the real cause wh so often used jokes The incident and the the dark hours of the ber of Congress and was not given to this especially in an anxi-business in hand, call Executive Mansion. by parrating some t Member thought inc disaster which had ju weighing on the spir-stead of listening spectfully, as mo to the Preside remarked to him here this morning t serious a time," and instead of resenting the President's face and he exclaimed, "I you as an earnest and be more anxious th

I say to you that, we vent to my feelings it is and. The artist who wa Lincoln in one of the and thus had cons whilst so engaged, as face he ever in his it troubled days,—in our cause,—the cappearance of such as to bring eyes of his most vidoften found the Preforth in his room, had behind him, had behind him, had, and picture of a sponsibilities, such holder and disarm hi would, on the appear conceal his inner heartily, and most per mark, or with a king characteristic of the well known to his fri occasion to often him; and, the his character the severe censure candingence. The heartily and most per mark or with a king characteristic of the well known to his fri occasion to often him; and, the his character the severe censure candingence. The heartily and most per mark or with a king characteristic of the well known to his fri occasion to often him; and, the his character the severe censure candingence. The heartily are the severe censure candingence. I say to you that, we

cordiality and ma serve be could not nominated, and we pended on his of friends severed by One noted instance changed character vass of 1844, who Dayton, O., was to present, and great the line of route to ner of the Harrison unite in procession

unite in procession and all the like motion and country-village of and Cincinnatt, k (Mills), and them start as to reach when the process Clay did not appear in the morning, a fault with the dritold of the arrange but he was so diss hurry, that he fins roins himself and may be a fast from and so as to rea agreed hour, when ning to turn out for great amazement all their plans, all had been taken, a listed (as taxally sure success. The lieve that Mr. Classout the hotel, Corwin and other und what should Mr. Clay was in heare speak to troom, but walked so different from just before, o Mr. Corwin, or that one group an old man who Mr. Clay speak, man was blind, a hear and greet hid on onthing for a him. In this manner, very mid Gen. Harrison little thins manner, very mid Gen. G. The remarks o and yet varying and his interview of Congress about A LAST INTERVI Ashmun, and

Ashmun, and when joking cos of a large sum Government had banks of the Sou had removed out their treasure, a they had bough protection. The errenant had p with the prorepay their los The circulation Treasure and Treasury and the Confederat the Confederacy wi Gen. Butler as and took poss banks of that ble paper. The bank and city circulation. To army in New laws, and, off-tion of Confe thus depreciate deemed with separation fron lished. The b

D)TIME TABLE.

Leave. | Arrive.

CENTRAL RAILEOAD, t., and foot of Twenty-see ark-st., southeast corner of east corner of Ran-Leave. | Arrive. 9.00a. m. 7:30 s. m. 9.00a. m. 8:00 p. m. 4.00 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 5 5.15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10.00 p. m. 16:30 a. m. uskejon. 9.00a. m. 7:30 p. m. 19.00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. unday Ex. 1 Monday Ex. 5 Dally. & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, & DENVER SHOET LINES. Side, near Madison-st. bridge & Depot, and 122 Randolph-st. - Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

F Fast Ex. *19:38 p. m. *2:40 p. m. de Ex. *19:03 p. m. *7:50 p. m. de Ex. *10:03 p. m. *7:50 p. m. de Ex. *10:03 p. m. *7:50 p. m. *10:03 p. m. *7:50 p. m. *10:03 p. m. *7:50 p. m. & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave, Arrive, 6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 1

UKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD, or Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket arkst., opposite Sherman House, Leave, Arrive. . 8:25 a. m. . 7:30 p. m. of Minne 5:03 p. m. *11:00 a. m. sata Thro 9:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m. S CENTRAL RAILROAD. e-st. and foot of Twenty-seco 12, Randolph-st., near Clark.

Section | Se NGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. e-str. Ipilana av., and Sixteenth-sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 epots. de Sioux 9:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 7 Omaha. 10:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m. renworth, eph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 12:50 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 7:55 a. m. epn sxp. *10:30a m. *12:30p. m. *3:30 p. m. *7:55a m. *7:55a m. *11:30a m. *16:30a m. *8:55a m. *16:00a m. *10:00 p. m. *17:00a m. *10:00 p. m. *7:20a m. *10:00 p. m. *7:20 p. m. *0mmodn *11:30 a. m. *2:05 p. m. *0mmodn *1:45 p. m. *5:25 p. m. *0mmodn *1:45 p. m. *6:25 p. m. *6:45 s. m. *10:00 p. m. *7:40 p. m. *10:00 p. *10:00 p

Saturday. : Ex. Monday. NO CHICAGO LINE. Bark'st., Palmer House, Grand t, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madi-rom Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive. n Draw-Cars, to change. 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

AYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. & OHIO RATLROAD. position Building, foot of Mon-es: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, repot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. Teave. Arrive.
7:40 a. m. * 5:10 p. m.
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days excepted.

AND & PACIFIU RATLEOAD.

Juren and Sherman sta. Ticket

k st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

10:00 a. m. * 3:45 p. m.

10:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m.

10:00 p. m. * 2 6:50 a. m. EGAL. TICE. egal representatives of John ate of West Cocalico Town-

ate of West Cocalico Town-y, Pennsylvania: ed that by virtue of an order of Lancaster County, to me di-inquest to divide, Part, or John Brubaker, deceased, on y of July, 1876, at 9 o'clock, in West Cocalico Township, maylvania, when and where think proper. N. BRENEMAN, Sheriff. MPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

N. D. C., May 24, 1876.

N. D. C., May 24, 1876.

Otty National Bank of Chicamus be presented to Nathan H.

In the logal proof thereof, withlis date, or they will be disalJOHN JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency.

AL CARDS. ashington & Franklin-sts.

assing the C I dilkin his all cases of private, at their complicated hat Dilkins at their content of their conte r. Kean,

orner of Monroe, Chicago, ly or by mail, free of charge, seases. DR. J. KEAN is the the warrants cures or no pay. D. m.: Sundays from 9 to 12. dison-st., Chicago. Chronic, Sexual, and Private
ess. Sexual Debility, etc.
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outh Clark-st., cor. Van Bu-cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., mity years the largest prac-nd Setual Diseases. Sominal vately. Pamphice, 36 pages, scaled envelope, for two rate for indice and gentle-Marriage Guide, or Sex-ze pages, embracing very-tem that is worth knowing. N-A MEDICAL ESSAY, ectures delivered at Kahn's York, on the cause and cure ing indisputably how lost reling aclear synopsis of the at the treasure of nervous the result of 20 years' expa-dress the author. Br. L.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS THWPSTERN RAILWAY.

"Old Abe's" Propensity for Joking, and Why He Indulged In It. A Season of Jocularity that Cost Some of the Participants \$20,000.

LINCOLN AND CLAY.

Two Great Men.

Clay's Ill-Temper at Lebanon, O., in the Canvass of 1844.

For the Tribune.
In the "Life of the late President Lincoln," by Barrett, an incident is mentioned fillustrating the real cause why this distinguished man so often used jokes in his business intercourse. The incident and the explanation took place in the dark hours of the War in 1862-63. A Memher of Congress and a friend, who, it is said, especially in an anxious state of mind about the business in hand, called on the President at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Lincoln commenced by narrating some trifling incident, which the Member thought inconsistent with the great disaster which had just occurred, and which was disaster which had just occurred, and which was weighing on the spirits of the visitor; and, instead of listening calmly, kindly, and respectfully, as most would and did, to the President, he rose and remarked to him rudely, "I did not come here this morning to hear stories; it is tooserious a time," and prepared to leave; when, instead of resenting the rudeness, the smile on the President's feer immediately discovered.

the President's face immediately disappeared, and he exclaimed, "Sit down, please. I respect you as an earnest and sincere man. You cannot be more anxious than I am all the time; but I say to you that, were I not occasionally to give vent to my feelings in this way,

I SHOULD DIE."

The artist who was engaged in painting Mr. Lincoln in one of the great pictures of the day, and thus had constant interviews with him

send then bad constants interview with an early to collected any men of the present present to troubled days—an days of chaster to or summer, and the present present the troubled days—an days of chaster to or summer of the present present the troubled days—an days of chaster to the present present the present present present the present present and control present whilst so engaged, said the face was the saddest face he ever in his life had painted; and in the troubled days, in days of disaster to our cause,—the care-worn and troubled appearance of the President was such as to bring tears of sympathy into the

The Confederate Government expressed, or were said to have expressed, a willingness to relieve the banks by the payment of the Confederate obligations to them with the cotton held so near, if the same would be allowed to pass for such purpose to the banks, for their use, through the Union lines. It was a difficult measure to carry through, and do justice, on the one hand, to the helpless, and, on the other, avoid strengthening the liands of the Confederate interest, as the chief number of the Bank-Directors were not in sympathy with the Union army or the Union cause. The Union Government needed the cotton for manufacturers of New England. To devise a measure that would accomplish this was the object of a mission of the writer to Washington during the War, and in which he was associated with George Ashmun, of Massachusets, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. After several interviews, and the drafting of several acts, at the request of President Lincoln Some Historical Reminiscences of

George Ashmun, of Massachusets, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. After several interviews, and the drafting of several acts, at the request of President Lincoln

A FINAL INTERVIEW WAS ARRANGED, so as to be quiet and free from interruption, late at night, at the summer-quarters of the President,—at the Soldiers' Home and the camp of Union troops near Washington. Proceeding to the Home at night, the party were received by the President with great cordinity, as the President loved George Ashmun, and his respect for Thomas Corwin equaled that he had for any man. The reception began with jocose remarks from the President, followed by replies of the same character, and soon good-humor and joviality reigned, to the forgetfulness of business. Some hour or more clapsed in this way, and the President appeared in high good humor and happy; the clouds on his brow and the evidence of care had passed away, and so had time. On the writer remonstrating with Mr. Corwin that we were exhausting our time without approaching the business the President had arranged for, when it was probably the last time the business could be done, the assurance was given that as soon as Mr. Lincoln was in the best of humor we would proceed. In the incanwhile, the President, in enjoyment and abandon, put his feet on the centretable and invited the others to do the same, and went on with his jokes until about 11½ o'clock, when the attendant announced Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase in the ante-room. The President, hesitating a moment, told the servant to ask Mr. S. and Mr. C. to sit down a moment, as he was engaged; and then inquired about the remainder of the joke which one of the visitors was narrating, and which had been interrupted. This completed, he turned to the writer and asked for the papers and the business the interview was called for. Just as the statement began, the door opened and

IN STALKED THE SECRETAILES

of War and of the Treasury,—Mr. S. remarking gruffly, scarcely noticing the visitors or the President's surprise, "Mr. Lincoln, we have impo

From William The Couquerer to Victoria.

Rail Mail Buass.

Last week we took occasion to notice the odd manner in which the same dignities, had been from time to time in the possession of different iamilies, and we particularly illustrated the subject by reference to the historic titles which are borne by four of the members of the present Cabinet. The Peerages now held by members of the Royal family afford examples of the same kind neither less interesting nor less in point. The heir apparent is Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by creation and Duke of Cornwall by inheritance under the charter of Edward III., dated 1837, by which Edward the Black Prince was invested with the Duchy of Cornwall "habendum et tenendum eidem Duci et ipsius et heredum snorum regum Anglise filis primogenitis et dicti loci ducibus in rego Anglise hereditario successuris." But before Edward III.'s reign; the title of Cornwall had passed through several stocks and names. It is doubtful if Robert de Mortein, the half-brother of William the Conqueror, was ever Earl of Cornwall; but in Domesday he is shown to have held nearly the whole of the county, although he is known only by the name of "Comes Moritonnensis." His son and heir, William de Mortein, was dispossessed by Henry I. In 1104, and became a monk at Bermondsey. Afterwards Reginald de Dunstanvill, the natural son of Henry I., was created Earl of Cornwall by Stephen in 1140, and died without legitimate male issue in 1175. During the life of Richard I. King John was Earl of mondsey. Afterwards Reginald de Dunstanvill, the natural son of Henry I., was dreated Earl of Cornwall by Stephen in 1140, and died without legitimate male issue in 1175. During the life of Richard I., King John was Barl of Cornwall, the earldom becoming merged in the Crown on his accession in 1179. In 1217 the natural son of Reginald de Dunstanvill, called Richard FitzCount, was created Earl of Cornwall by Henry III., but surrendered the Earldom to the King in 1230. It was in 1225 conferred upon Richard Plantagenet (who was elected King of the Romans in 1250), the brother of Henry III., and was inherited by his son, Edmund Plantagenet, in 1270. He died without issue in 1300, when his honors became extinct. Piers Gaveston was created Earl of Cornwall by Edward II., and was semmoned to Parliament in 1308. He was beheaded in 1314, and, leaving only a daughter, the peerage once more became extinct. Subsequently Edward III. made his brother, John Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall in 1830, but he died without issue in 1338, and the next year the earldom was, as we have said, erected into a duchy, and conferred upon the heirs apparent to the Crown in perpetual succession. We may observe that under this creation there have been six Dukes of Cornwall who were not Princes of Wales, namely, Henry VI.; Henry VIII.'s eldest son, who died in 1510, aged seven weeks; his second son, who was born and died the same day, in 1628; and the eldest son of James II., by his second marriage, commonly known as the Old Pretender. Moreover, Charles II., although he was declared, was never created Prince of Wales. He was installed Knight of the Garter in 1638; but on his Garter plate, notwithstanding that it bears the Prince of Wales' plumes, he is styled only Prince of Great Britain and Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay.

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A Live Gorilla in England.

Mr. Thomas J. Moore, curator of the fine public museum in Liverpool. England, writing it the London Times on the 22d of June, says:

"A veritable young living gorilla was vesterday brought into Liverpool by the German Atrican Society's Expedition, which arrived by the steamship Loanda, from the West Coast. The minmal is a young male, in the most perfect health and condition, and measures nearly 3 feet in height. Its beetling brows, flattened, podgy nose, black muzzle, small cars, and thick fingers, cleft only to the second joint, distinguish it unmistakably faom the chimpanzee.

"Only one other specimen has been brought alive to England. In the winter of 1835-8 a young female gorilla, of much smaller size, was exhibited by the late Mrs. Wombwell in Liverpool and other places. It died in March, 1836, and was sent to Mr. Waterton, of Walton Hall, who preserved the sikin for his own collection, and sent the skeleton to the Leeds Museum. This specimen I saw living in Liverpool and dead at Walton Hall. At subsequent attempts to import the gorilla alive have failed; and, unfortunately, the British public will have no opportunity of profiting by the present success, as the members of the expedition, with commendable patriotism, are taking the animal, on Saturday, by the way of Hull, to Berlin.

"Could it have graced our own Zoological Gardens it would have been the lion of the day; for, in addition to the great scientific interest of the exphibition, I found the recature romping and rolling in full liberty about the private drawing-reom, now looking out of the window with all becoming gravity and sedateness as though interested, but not disconcerted, by the busy multitude and novelty without, then bounding rapidly along on knuckles and feet to examine and poke fun at some new comer; playfully mumbling at his calves, pulling at his beard (a special deligibly, clinging to his arms, examining his hat (not at all toits improvement), curiously inquisitive as to his unmerila, and so on with the i

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1878

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THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE: M

Mr. Thomas J. Moore, cornator of the fine of the control of the fine of the London Trues on the 2d of Juine, says:

"Averticated young irring gordin was extended to the control of the co

to the softest letter in the alphabet; yet, even in the United States, the strocity is frequently perpetrated. I claims the right of being sometimes pronounced like double E, but its just pretension in that respect is constantly set aside, and the broad utterance employed. In "invalid" (sick.) the last syllable should receive the slender, clongated sound; but this privilege is too frequently denied the letter and it becomes "lid," short.

The consonants often fare as badly as the vowels in England, and none is worse used by the illiterate denizens of the City of London than V. Villiam Valker puts on his west to go to the Vest end of the town, and Queen Wictoria, attired in wlessel, is admired as "a voman vot lives at Vindsor." In this connection, W is as much outraged as V, but these several cases are not quite so bad as those of other letters, for they simply change places. R has great reason to compain of bad treatment by fops, who merely affect mispronunciation. A "great rebel" is converted by such persons that "gweat webbel," and a round robin is transmogrified into "wound wobbin." X has some reason to be dissatisfed with the use made of itself in words which do not require its aid. In numerous rural districts no man asks a question or his way. He axes it; all very appropriate if he has to cut his way. On the other hand, X should remember that, three centuries ago, it was always used instead of sk. In "God's Promises," an interlude by John Bayle (1838), the word occurs, "Good Lord I axe the mercy," and "Their sinne vengence axeth continually." I read that in manuscript in the library of the Quebec Historical Society. X may vent its displeasure in the fact of losing its recognized pronunciation when it begins a proper name. Xenophon and Xantippe are cases in point. To sum up this catalogue of the abuse of letters we may denounce the cruelty practiced on G in omitting to sound it at the end of the syllable ing; and the oppression to which N is subjected in the needless use of a double negative in one of the w

The Potato-Bug in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., July 5.—The insect pest, known as the Colorado beetle, or potato-bug, is again on Connecticut soil in such numbers as to reuder it certain that, unless some great counteracting influence is exerted, the general crop will be almost totally destroyed. The frequent rains of early June usually help plants to outgrow, as it were, the movements of insects, but this year a succession of hot, dry days has enabled the beetles, which reached the Statelast season and wintered in the soil, as if to take time by the forelock when spring opened and farmers began to plant, to take possession of the fields and have everything their own way. The early varieties of the potato, except in instances where means have been taken to kill the bugs, are among the worst treated. Instances are numerous in the southern and western portions of the State where the rows of potatoes in some fields are so loaded with bugs that, seen from a distance, the eye can discern the difference in color of the plants as compared with other portions of the same field. The kind of soil, whether sandy, like that surrounding this city, or loany, as in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, seems to have no perceptible effect on the insects' movements, but everywhere—in the carefully-hoed patch of the laboring man, as well as in the broad acres of the thrifty farmer—the insects' terrible work goes on.

In Norwalk the farmers declare their crops The Potato-Bug In Connecticut.

of the thrifty farmer—the insects' terrible work goes on.

In Norwalk the farmers declare their crops about ruined, that there is little hope except from potatoes planted late. In Fairfield some planters have boidly set out to combat the common enemy, not only by the use of poisoned powders, but by the use of brushes and pans. One of the curious sights of that town at this time is the farm-hand, with brush in one hand and tin pan in the other following the potato rows through the field, secoping in the saucy little invaders. These, when the pan is full, are consigned to the fire.

A Detroit Centennial. Detroit Centennial.

Detroit Celebrated—you bet your house and lot she did! As a specimen of how she celebrated, take, for instance, the Hamerlin family. Early in the morning the old gent fell from a second-story window while putting out a flag, broke three flower-pots and a rib, and lemonade, doctors, brandy, sky-rockets, and the Declaration of Independence were all tangled up around his house all day. Even his wife fell down the back stairs while hurrying to caution Johnny not to shoot crackers in the oven. She didn't break any bones, but she couldn't holler for liberty haif as much as she wanted to. The boy John held one fire-cracker in his mouth while he shot off another on a hitching-post. Owing to some misunderstanding, the two went off together, and then John went off. He didn't say much with his mouth the rest of the day. A younger son fooled around some loose powder in the morning, went out to cool his blisters in the afternoon, and was brought home to supper with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the accident of any acc daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a torpedo, and a strange boy fired a shot-gun so close to her other ear that when any one now addresses her she puts her hand up and remarks:

"Hey? What ju say? Speak a little louder, if

"Hey? What ju say? Speak a little louder, if you please."

It won't be a month before the Hamerlin' family will be as good as new, and, as he yesterday remarked:

"Why, it's worth \$10,000 to leave a patriotic record to posterity."

Even Hendricks and the double-back action compromise currency plank fail to satisfy the Connecticut soft-money faction. Their organ, the New Haven Union, swings out for Peter Cooper, and calls upon the Democracy to throw saids "such traitors as Tilden, Belmont, and Marble."

SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICE!

The Manufacture and Sale of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES will hereafter be carried on by the "Domestic Sewing Machine Co.," to whom we have sold our good-will and business.

GROVER & BAKER S. M CO.

New York, June 14, 1876. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FIRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company, Mall Steamers between We York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (6. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid resuels on this favorite route for the Continent (cabins provided with electric belis) will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, as follows. CANADA, Françcul, Saturday, July 5. 11a. m.; *ST. LAURENT, Lachesnoz, Saturday, July 22, 6:30 a.m.

Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, 8:10 to \$120, according to accommodation; accond. \$72; third cabin, 8:40. Return tiokets at reduced rates. Sicerage, \$25, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and thensits, without extra charge. Siceraps marked thus *60 not carry sicerage passengers. LOUIS Dielkillan, Agent, 55. Boater Radiolph, Agent for Chicago. Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper. Tuesday, July 11

SOMERSET. Western. Tuesday, July 25

Cabin passage, \$70: Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$50.

Exoursion ticketa, \$120: Freenald Steerage certificates, \$20. Sapaly to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-81, Michigan Central Hallroad. National Line of Steamships. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SPAIN, July 15, 10:30 am | EGYPT, July 28, 11:30 am ENGLAND, July 22, 3 pm | ITALY, Aug. 5, 3 pm | FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, July 12, 9:30 am | CANADA, July 22, 3 pm | Cabin pasaga, 8:00, \$70, and 8:0 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$22, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to 2 | ARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

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Haven, Cour. Send for circuits. PEEC SETTION NO SETTION AND ACADEST DOOR SET IN THE SET OF THE PEEC SET OF THE PEC SET OF THE PEC

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

John Sinan, en route to California from Pittaburg, was yesterday beat out of \$160 of his not over-plethoric purse by a young man who had a

The night train of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to St. Paul and Minneapolis, which heretofore left Chicago at 9:45 p. m., leaves hereafter at 9:15 p. m.

The unfortunate man, John Lathom, who was frowned yesterday between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., in North Branch of the Chicago River, leaves a wife and four children. He was 32 years of

John Lathornus, foreman of Eisendrath's tan-aery, while bathing in the river at the foot of Fifth street, was accidentally drowned. He leaves a wife and four children at No. 53 Noble

At 8 o'clock last evening Charles Fabbri, aged years, residing with his parents at No. 188 Van uren street, accidently fell while playing on he sidewalk, and sustained a painful fracture I the left elbow.

A meeting of the Directors of the "News-oys' and Bootblack's Home" will be held at the Home at 2 p. m. to-day. As very impor-nt business will come before the Board a full

Thomas Murtaugh, sged 44, residing at No. 6 Whiting street, died suddenly at his residence to o'clock yesterday morning, supposedly of eart disease. He was a widower, and leaves a mily of three children.

The water in Lake Michigan was so cold last wening that the oldest bathers could not enjure its chilling effects. And yet people were weltering in a ninety-degree atmosphere and mjoying Turkish baths in their Sunday clothes. omething was wrong with the gas last cren-on the South Side, and the dim flicker from burners interfered greatly with the theatres, saloons, and the composing-rooms of the ning newspaper offices. The cause was not

A Polander named Joseph Trejbsouski, while wrestling with an acquaintance yesterday afternoon in the saloon No. 559 Noble street, was, thrown by his antagonist and had his left leg badly broken below the knee. He was sent to the Alexian Hospital.

A Granger of so respectable antecedents as to wish his name kept from his friends, yesterday allowed himself to be swindled out of \$160 at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne depot, by a man talming to represent the West Division Railway Company. The mode employed was the well-worn bogus check racket.

William O'Phiel is the name of a burglar who will am O'Fnici is the name of a burglar who tried to pilfer two violins, some clothing, and harness from Ald. Kirk's barn at the corner of. Bine and Michigan streets. A fathful colored onan witnessed the theft, gave chase, and captured the fellow, who was immediately locked up in nan witnessed the though the fellow, who was immediathe Chicago Avenue Station.

A returned Californian named Jacob Rosenthal, residing with friends at No. 64 Emma street, tells a cock-and-bull story about the house being entered by burglars who stole \$2,000 out of his vest pocket, and a 3½-curat diamond out of a jewelry box. The police do not take much stock in his tale.

William Carlin, a butcher at Bell's packing-house, died suddenly Saturday evening at his residence, corner of Archer avenue and Mary street, from a sunstroke received in the middle of the day. He was attended by Dr. Byford, who found it impossible to relieve him. He was Il years of age, and has a wife and two children, at present in Ireland.

at present in Ireland.

The Armory police yesterday did creditably in pulling in seven vagrants who invest cars on the Michigan Central Railroad, and also twenty-five disorderly inmates of the notorious dance-house of Dan Webster on Biler avenue. This vice creature Webster has set all ordinances at defiance long enough, and received only a small portion of his just deserts in the pull of yester-

The frish societies which were to have met yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall for the purpose of forming a social benevolent society within their own membership, adjourned without transacting any business through lack of a sufficient attendance, occasioned by a misunderstanding as to the day of the meeting. Another meeting is announced for next Sunday afternoon.

At a late hour Saturday evening John Smith, of No. 221 South Desplaines street, while sitting on his front door steps, was shot in the left shoulder by some unknown person. The ball shattered the bone and penetrated the lung, but not to so great an extent as to cause anything dangerous. David Ronny, of No. 247 Halsted street, who was at the time chasing some mischievous boys, is supposed to fibe the person who fired the shot.

con who fired the shot.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on Edwin Palmer, kitchen boy at Wood's Hotel on Fifth avenue, near Madison street, who died Saturday night from drinking too much iccowater. The verdict was in accordance with the facts. Inquests were also held upon Thomas McDonald, of West Kinzle street, and George Koerner, of No. 22 Elston avenue. The verdict in the former was apoplexy superinduced by excessive drink, while sunstroke was assigned as the cause of the second.

The house of Dan Leggen No. 28 West

as the cause of the second.

The house of Dan Leenan, No. 88 West Adams street, was yesterday a bedlam of the very worst description. Throughout the day a number of Dan's worthy associates amused themselves by drinking beer at the proprietor's expense. In the afternoon their Irish blood began to boil and fight after fight became the order of the day. At 3:30 Thomas Quinlan and Daniel Sheehan engaged in a combat which at first was like unto a round between two buildogs. The show was suddenly ended, however, by Quinlan selzing a bayonet and stabbing his antagonist in the left side, just above the hip. Accidentally the wound was only a slight flesh cut, but as Quinlan's intentions were bad he was arrested and locked up in the West Madison Street Station. Later in the day there was a regular circus of warfare at the same place, and four of the participants could only be quieted by being booked as disorderly at the station. The proprietor is a low-bred fellow, who will probably get his full deserts when he comes before Justice Scully to-day.

LOCAL LETTERS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—I see it is proposed by the Council to put out every other one of the street lamps. I have a lamp-post in front of my property, and I have had to pay a large special assessment for putting it there. Now, I would like to know what right the city has to extinguish the light without at the same time extinlike to know what right the city has to extinguish this light without at the same time extinguishing all the others in the neighborhood. My neighbor across the way has paid for a lampost just as 'I have, yet he is to have his lighted, while mine is not to be. I, for one, propose to test this matter, and if the city extinguishes the one in front of my house I propose to light it of my own accord. I do not propose to pay a special assessment for a lamp-post and also a general tax for gas, and then have my property left in darkness. I hope others will do the same, and teach our City Fathers that they cannot discriminate between citizens.

teach our City Fathers that they cannot criminate between citizens.

The true way is to reduce the size of all the burners, and thus economize. We will then be treated all alike, or, what is better, make the gas companies come down in their prices. They have done it as to individuals, and ought to do so to the city in its present embarrassed condition. Let us have a plenty of water, light, and A. S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 7.—I would like to place a few words in your paper in behalf of a goodly number of citizens in regard to opening the ponds in the public park for bathing purposes. If the Park Commissioners will, after mature deliberation, think this a good idea, I would like to propose this plan to them: That the ponds be open for bathing purposes from 9 p. m. until 5 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and also that no person shall enter the water without some kind of a bathing-suit.

A LOVER OF THE BATH.

A LOVER OF THE BATH.

OUR NEXT MAYOR.

To the Bettor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—I regret very much that I was one of the number of the few Republicans of the Municipal Reform Club who opposed the number of Monroe Heath for Mayor, as I am fully satisfied that great injustice has been done this gentleman, both in regard to his past record and his qualifications for the position. He being a stranger to me, after the nomination I work acres pains, in the interest of the friends

of reform, to post myself up in this matter, and I find that Mr. Heath is in perfect harmony with the majority of the Common Council, and has always been a zealous friend of the Reform movement, not only in the Council but as a member of the Citizens' Association, and labored faithfully to retrench expenses and protect the interests of the tax-payers. The leading men in the new Council have the utmost confidence in Mr. Heath, and believe that with him at the head of the Government the difficulties now resting upon us will soon be removed, and peace and good order restored to Chicago. If we want to have the best and and most honest Administration' we ever had, let us elect Monroe Heath for Mayor next Wednesday.

THE SITUATION ALARMING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 9.—The serious question before the people of Chicago is, who shall we have for Mayor,—Monroe Heath, Esq., or Jim McGrath, the boss tax-cater and one of the hiefs of the Colvin and Mike Evans crowd! outation of this McGrath is well known, and we all know it would be a terrible disgrace assure you there is danger of this great calamity if any number of votes are thrown away upon Mark Kimball. No one of common sense thinks there is any chance for electing Mr. Kimball. The next Mayor will be either Monroe Heath or Jim the tax-eater—with chances strongly in favor of McGrath—if the respectable citizens do not turn out, and work and vote for Heath. The bummers are quietly, but vigorously, at work, night and day. No better man at this time could be elected than Monroe Heath. His experience in the city business,—his integrity and ability, and his devotion to the interests of Chicago and her tax-payers, all point to him as the man for the hour. I am posted as to what is going on among the bummers, and I tell you, most seriously, there is great danger of great disgrace and calamity coming upon us, if we do not turn out and do our duty to the city and Monroe Heath. assure you there is danger of this great calam-

JUSTICE IN TAXATION. Brattleboro', July 8.—Those land-owners who have regularly paid their taxes, should not be compelled to shoulder the taxes of those who have successfully resisted taxation

in the courts. be authorized to issue interest-bearing scrip for the amount of the illegal taxes that have been paid, and this scrip should be receivable in annual installments, say of 10 per cent., in payment of future taxes. In that way, land which has not contributed towards. taxes for several years past would pay its proportion, and those who have kindly lent their money to the city would be gradually reimbursed. As it stands now, those who have paid the taxes have still to pay the greater part of the delinquent taxes of the resistants. of the resistants.

As every man who has bought land with unpud taxes on it has had full notice, no injustice would be done to "innocent" holders. Yours, respectfully,

J. N. BALESTIER.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF CHICAGO. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 9.—If we would avert a terrible calamity—second only to the great fire—viz., the election of James McGrath, Mayor of our beloved Chicago, let us close our places of bus ness next Wednesday and work for Monroe Heath, as we did at the last election for our noble Aldermen, and we will be spared this disgrace. It is a serious matter; and all votes cast for Mark Kimball jeopardizes the election of Heath, and favors that of McGrath. MERCHANT.

WASTE OF GAS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The people of the North
Side would call the attention of the Council to the squandering of their money by lighting the lamps on this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the full moon rising at 10, thus giving us the most brilliant night of the season. No easier way to save money than by stopping this leak of \$500 per day. Howard.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL. A Condition of Affairs that Renders the Trial

A thicf named George Anderson, who chucked his head and right hand through a pane of glass in McLan's tailor-shop, near Madison street bridge, with the intention of making away with a bolt of cloth, came to grief yesterday afternoon at the Madison Street Station. His game was spoiled by the intervention of some citizens and a couple of policemen, and in his haste to escape he badly cut his head and hand upon the worker least the state of the Moulton Suit Inevitable.

When Messrs. Shearman and Tracy, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, heard of the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, reversing the judgment entered on Judge Dyckman's order sustaining the demurrer to Mr. Moulton's complaint in his suit against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, they said, without health of the Moulton Suit Inevitable. of the Moulton Suit Inevitable.

New York Sun, July 7. Ward Beecher, they said, without hesitation Of course, we'll appeal." A reporter having learned that there was some doubt about the possibility of an appeal, yesterday questioned

"There can be no appeal from the decision of the General Term until a judgment is entered. The proceeding will be this: An order reversing the judgment and allowing defendant tweny days to answer will be entered; thereupon efendant's counsel will have the alternative defendant's counset will have the alternative either to answer or to suffer default. If an answer be interposed, then the cause will be put upon the calendar and be tried in the fall; if no answer be made within the twenty days, that will be equivalent to a confession of the facts charged in the complaint, and nothing will remain but to assess plaintiff's damages before a Sheriff's jury. When there has been either a verdict on trial or an assessment of damages, then judgment will be entered, and upon appeal from that judgment defendant may carry the case to the Court of Appeals. There can be no decision by the Court of Appeals of the question raised by the demurrer until after a trial or default by defendant. It may be that defendant will suffer default, in which event, if the Court of Appeals decide the point in favor of the plaintiff, the judgment entered on the default will stand; while, on the other hand, if the point be decided in favor of the defendant there will be a reversal of the General Term decision. In no contingency, if defendant defaults, can there be a trial of the merits of the case. Unless the defendant means to admit all the allegations of the complaint, and allow judgment as by confession, he will answer within twenty days. The cause will then be promptly placed upon the calendar, and will be reached and tried in the fall."

"Is there no way, if defendant desires it, by which he may escape the trial of the merits?" either to answer or to suffer default. If an

"Is there no way, if defendant desires it, by which he may escape the trial of the merits?" the General was asked.
"Yes. As I have already indicated, he may decline to answer, and let judgment go against him by default."

him by default."
"Do you suppose that this will be done?"
"Hardly, for the reason that a default is a confession, and a confession which no decision of the Court or Appeals can affect, since that dectsion will only touch the law, and not the facts of the case."
"You then consider a trial of the case inevitable."

"I do, and at an early day."
"I do, and at an early day."
"Will a trial of this action involve the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt, and open a way for all the testimony relative to it."
"Yes. The issue here is sharply and solely whether the defendant be guilty of the adultery charged, and all possible evidence bearing upon that issue will be admisable."
"Will Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Tilton be competent witnesses?"
"They will."

"Will Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Tilton be competent witnesses?"

"They will."

"Will the trial be long?"

"It will not, for the reason that in the trial of Tilton against Beecher, Mr. Tilton's character was in issue, and to that point at least two-thirds of the testimony was directed. Here the only issue is the truth or untruth of the charge against Mr. Beecher, and that can be tried in a fortnight. We propose, with the aid of the court, to exclude from the jury every irrelevant consideration. I do not see how, with a good Judge, the trial can last longer than two or three weeks.

Judge, the trial can last longer than two or three weeks.

When Gen. Pryor appealed from Judge Dykman's decision he consented that Mr. Shearman should enter judgment against the plaintiff that the appeal may be taken from the judgment and not from the order, so that the case could go without complication to the Court of Appeals. As the General Term decision reverses the judgment it leaves nothing substantial to base an appeal on, and as a demurrer cannot be carried to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Shearman's ground is cut from under him.

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RELIGIOUS.

The Indian War and the Custer Massacre-Sermon by the Rev. D. J. Burrell.

Denunciation of the Extermination Policy -More Honesty Wanted on the Part of the Whites.

Second Anniversary of the Fourth Baptist Church.

An Appropriate Sermon by the Rev. D. B. Cheney.

THE INDIAN WAR. SERMON BY THE REV. D. J. BURRELL. The following is the sermon preached last night in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of West Jackson and Peorla streets, by the Rev. D. J. Burrell, the pas-tor. The reverend speaker took for his text: A sound of battle is in the land, and of great de-

A sound of battle is in the land, and of great destruction.—Jeremiah, L. 22.

I make no apology for calling your attention this eventage to the recent Indian massacre. It is a subject in which we all, as American citizens, or Christians, and as men and women, are profoundly interested. It devolves upon those who are ambassadors of Jesus Christ to consider and discuss it in the light of that Gospel whose chief end is God's glory in the welfare of humanity. The truth that was born into the world at Bethlehem is like the sun, which shines not on any particular class of created things, but on all alike, touching with its wand of life man and beast, and tree and grass-blade, impartially. There is no event in history or in the routine of daily life, in business and politics, or in pleasure, which does not fall within the province of Him who is called upon to set forth the "glorious Gospel of the blessed God." True, we are to preach Christ only and Him crucified, but be it remembered that Christ is the largest of all themes, and diffusive as the atmosphere. The power of His name is not like one of those concealed wells in Solomon's garden, from which none but the King must lift the stone and drink, but rather like that fountain whose streams went forth out of Eden to compass and make glad the whole land.

We profess to be a Christian people; "that

went forth out of Eden to compass and make glad the whole land.

We profess to be a Christian people; "that land whose God is the Lord." It is well to remind ourselves of this fact in view of the events which are crowding themselves together in this Centennial year. How wondrously we are celebrating the one hundreth birlinday of our Republic! The grand processions and outbursts of enthusiastic patriotism at Philadelphia; the ringing of belis, and firing of gans, and hanging our banners on the outer walls; the multiplying of Centennial odes and invocations to the God dess of Liberty,—all these are destined to play but an insignificant part in the history of this memorable year. Other events are transpiring which far overshadow them. E. g. A group of office-holders have been sent to prison from this city for defrauding the Government of its revenues; that single fact is worth all the poetry and sky-rockets of the entire year. A score of our most prominent leaders in national politics, men exalted in honor and authority, whom we have hitherto respected and trusted, have been stripped of their outer covering of virtue and shown to be mere whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. We are putting this year on record as an era of investingtion; it is like the hour which closes the helldead men's bones and all uncleanness. We are putting this year on record as an era of investigation; it is like the hour which closes the ball, when the dancers are commanded to unmask. All, along the line the order is being given that demagogues and place-seekers shall stand back and give way to honest men. For the first time in our history three candidates are before us for the Presidency, any one of whom is beyond represent in his personal character. The nation seems to be doing what we as individuals are accustomed to do on our birthdays—it is "turning over a new leaf."

character. The nation seems to be doing what we as individuals are accustomed to do on our birthdays—it is "turning over a new leaf." This is a right worthy and proper celebration of its hundredth year; and seeing it, and hearing from all sides,—even from Tammany!—the cry of reform, we thank God and take coufage, and unite our vortices in the country, 'its of thee, Sweet land of liberty,

My country, 'its of thee, Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing!

Yet there are some considerations which must still hinder us from being overmuch glad or proud. As if to remind us that we are not altogether a spotless or happy nation, the news comes to us of this bloody deed in the West. On the 25th of June last, at the very time when our people were most busily preparing for the day that commemorates the birth of our Government, when hearts everywhere were proud and boastful and patriotic, in a dark ravine

our people were most busily preparing for the day that commemorates the birth of our Government, when hearts everywhere were proud and boastful and patriotic, in a dark ravino among the mountains, 300 men, penned up as in a slaughter-house, stood at bay, lighting for their lives, and, as they thought, for the honor of their country, till, when an hour was passed, not one remained alive; the most fearless, perhaps, of all our Generals, and his little army of men, only less daring than himself, all cut down like grain before the sickle! It is as if God Himself had, in the very midst of our national gladness, thrown open the door of a chamber of horrors and commanded us to look into it. Our pride is humbled, and we taste wormwood in our cup of rejoicing. It will be profitable for us to heed this great sorrow as designed for our good; for, with nations as with men, affliction "worketh out the peaceable fruits of righteousness to them that are exercised thereby."

I. Who shall be held responsible for this event so dark and sorrowful? The disposition of the people generally and of the newspapers is to cast the entire blame upon the Indians. Far be it from me to attempt suy extenuation of the guilt of those who, from their lurking places among the heights, slew so pitilessly these 300 men. Their crime is gone up before the face of Him who has said, "Vengeance is mine!" But I believe the true origin of this calamity lies yet further back; it is to be found in a catalogue of evils which can be traced through 200 years to the time of the early settlements, and in searching for it we shall happen on much of national sin and shame. The history of our dealings with these Indian tribes from the very beginning is a record of fraud, and perjury, and uninterrupted injustice. We have made treaties with them, binding ourselves to the most solemn promises in the name of God, intending at that very time to hold these treaties light as air whenever our convenience should require them to be broken, and claiming for ourselves what But

We have driven them each year further from their original homes and hunting-grounds to certain spots which, by a refined sort of irony or antiphrasis, we have called "reservations." We have allowed our traders, soldiers, gold-hunters, antiphrasis, we have called "reservations." We have allowed our traders, soldiers, gold-hunters, and adventurers of every sort, to trespass on these reservations with impunity; and, whenever the Indians have presumed to resent their encroachments and defend the lands that rightfully belonged to them, we have sent out armies—as in this last campaign—to punish them and to protect the real culprits in their lawlessness. We have treated them as hawing absolutely no rights at all, not even that which belongs to every race and man—the right to starve or work for bread. We have made beggars of them, fostering them in savage sports and idleness, and have defrauded them in our very alms. We have sent out to them wagontrains of rum, so vile and poisonous as to well deserve the name they have given it, "fire-water;" and having thus made their brains hot and dizzy, we have put guns and powder into their hands and equipped them for the war-path. It would be wondrous strange if this sort of treatment did not sooner or later recoil upon us. In my opinion this event partakes of the nature of retributire justice. It is an illustration of the saying, "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate." Let no one imagine for a moment that Gud has dealing shall come down upon his own pate."
Let no one imagine for a moment that God has had nothing to do with it. He rules the nations by the strictest law of recompense; inasmuch as they have no future, He must mete out to by the strictest law of recompense; inasmuch as they have no future, He must mete out to them all just rewards and penalties in this present time; and, therefore, we cannot but regard this event as a national chastisement. We are accustomed to, think too little of God's providence over nations; certain it is that all their affairs are in His hands "as the rivers of water." If, indeed, He cares for us as individuals, if He watches over the life of the orphan, the prisoner, the shipwrecked sallor, how much more closely must He observe and rule in the daily life of principalities, where the interests at stake are so vast and momentous. As a nation we have been blessed abundantly thus far, we have been exalted almost unto heaven in privilege, and I believe this large measure of prosperity has been dealt out to us as a reward for the virtuous lives and deeds of those who laid the foundation of our Commonwealth; we have been reaping these many years the fruits of the good seed sown by the Pilgrims. But we cannot live forever upon the endowment of our early forefathers; the Lord requires of us virtue in our own generation, and he is punishing us as a nation every day for the want of it. The popular taste does not relish this sort of philosophy, but it is nevertheless true. Sin and suffering, in the life of nations far more than in that of men, are as closely knit together as warp and woof; where

one is the other is; their relation is that of cause to effect; and as God throws the shuttle to and fro we call the growing fabric historyr "The embattled armies wait Thy sign to slay, Nor springs the beast of havoc on his prey Till Thou hast marked the guilty land for wee."

Till Thou hast marked the guilty land for woe."

I have no desire to underestimate the guilt of those who perpetrated this awful massacre; yet, on the other hand, I would not be unmindful of the manner in which these Indians have been injured and imposed upon, and provoked unto blood. No one will deny that their savage natures have been fed abundantly with wrong. Let us remember, also, that whatever their former deeds may have been, in this present case they are fighting in self-defense. Four divisions of armed men were advancing upon them from different directions with the purpose of destroying them. Their tents were fired upon, their women slain. Let us not hastily blame them for defending their lives and homes with the cruel boldness of desperation. We cannot but mourn the death of that fearless band of men whose bodies now lie unburied in the wilderness. Yet let it be borne in mind that their lives were offered up as a sacrifice to the nation's greed, and falseness, and dishonor.

God is trampling out the vintage where the grapes

God is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored. He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword; His truth is marching on!

II. But what is to be the final issue of this disaster, and where shall a remedy be found for the great evils which produced it?

In the first place, it will be necessary to inflict a just measure of punishment on the Indians, not so much for this single deed of murder, which was done largely in self-defense, as for the atrocities which attended it and the manifold crimes that preceded it. The fact that these crimes were wrought under provocation does not clear the the skirts of the offenders. It will be needful that a holy terror of the law and a due respect for the anthority, of our Government should be enkindled in their savage breasts. With the popular demand for their extermination I have no sympathy at all. We are not living in the days of the Jebusites and Perizzites. It would be a very easy thing for Gen. Sheridan to march against them with ten regiments of soldiers and wipe this whole Indian tribe from the face of the earth; but whether cutting the Gordian knot in that way would meet with the approval of the God "who hath made and preserved us a nation" is worth considering. No doubt this would be the quickest way out of the difficulty; but it would leave us with our escutcheon yet more darkly stained and one more crime to answer for. We cannot afford it. No nation that has adopted that mode of dealing with its people or even with its foreign foes has ever yet prospered. There are other methods, slower in their operation, but more human and equally well adapted to accomplish the desired end. We have learned from our experience with those engaged in the great Rebellion that mercy is not always inconsistent with the truest and most far-seeing policy. The leaders in That Civil war were incomparably more guilty than these Indians are, yet we found it wise to forgive them. It is not becoming in a nation that has won the world's esteem by its broad ofter of annesty to rebels, to draw the flaming sword of extermination against a handful of uncivilized beings, no matter how guilty and deserving of death they m

all men, whatever their color or character, as being our fellow-men" free and equal" with us in the great brotherhood. If there was even a time when the Church should cry aloud in the words that Paul uttered on Areopagus, "God hath made of blood all the nations of men!" that time is now. The freedmen of the South, struggling with a most admirable spirt of patience and hopefulness against the thick barriers of prejudice and caste, need us to declare that they are men. The Chinese, crowding to our Pacific coast from the persecutions of the East, and striving there to find a place where they may rest the soles of their feet, whipped, stoned, spit upon, reviled even in sur political "platforms," denied the refuge of the civil courts, treated more like dogs than human beings, they, too, appeal to the Church in the name of Him who was the Friend of publicans and sinners, and required of us that we should befriend and shield them as our fellow-men. And these Indian tribes, whom our nation has sent forth to wander as Isbmaelites with every man against them, while their hands are still red with the recent crime and while the voices of the multitude are raised in a demand that they shall be utterly externd while the voices of the multitude are raised and while the voices of the nutritate are asset in a demand that they shall be utterly exterminated, these, too, appeal to us as men, as partakers with us in all the blessings of God's fatherhood, and it devolves upon us, so far as in us lies, to see that they are at least justly dealt with. Let us stand aloof, therefore, from the with. Let us stand aloof, therefore, from the conference of those who are crying out for the blood of these poor, degraded tribes, and, as Christians, let us dare to be Christlike in asking mercy and not judgment in their behalf. We may thus do somewhat to hasten the day when Barbarian and Scythian, bond and free, shall stand on the same broad level of humanity with God's barner of lower over all

with God's banner of love over all.

with God's banner of love over all.

—It's coming yet
That man to man the whole world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!"
In the meantime, let us pray for these dark
sons of the forest that God would make bare
His arm in their behalf, and assert Himself as
the champion of their rights even as now He is
proving Himself to be the avenger of their
wrongs; let us pray that in some way His saving and enlightened truth, the Gospel of His
well-beloved Son, may be made to appear in
their eyes as worthy of all acceptation. There
is no other hope for this rapidly-expiring race.
They are waiting, with eyes yet holden, to see
the wonders of that truth; waiting for the dayspring from on high to arise upon them; waiting for the "manifestation of the sons of God."

assembled here the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In entering as we do to-day upon a new year in our church-life and a new year of labor as pastor and people, I am anxious beyond what I can express to you that we shall do a good year's work for Christ and our fellow-men,—that it shall be a year of enlarged prosperity beyond anything we have known in the past. In order that we may realize this, we should look at the work unto which we are called, and should seek without delay the needed preparation for it.

(1) We are first, then, to look at our work. As set forth in the text this is to publish "good tidings." A church is Christ's evangelizar; society. We live in an age of societies, an I many good people seem to think when there is work to be done that a society must be formed. Societies have become so numerous that their name might be called "legion." But a Gospel church is a society of Christ's own forming. He established it for this very purpose, to publish "good tidings." to men. Hence it is safe to conclude that it is precisely adapted to the end proposed. The church at Thessolonica was a model in this respect in its carly history, because from it "sounded out the word of the Lord." It was an evangelizing agency and power. And such should be every Gospel church is to teach men the theory of revealed

the prayer of faith for the Holy Spirit to come and do His work; convincing them of sin and renewing them unto God.

So too in the prayer-meeting we may publish these "glad tidinga." Here again is a good field of Gospel labor. But to do this work effectively we must hold ourselves in readiness to do it. We cannot depend upon feeling or impulse, but must act upon principle. We should all come to our weekly prayer-meeting expecting to have some active part in them. And we should be ready to have that part early in the meeting. Promptness in the first part of a prayer-meeting will insure interest in the last part. And you will pardon me when I tell you that we need a reform in this matter. We need greater readinesse Shall we not have it in the future?

But, supplementing all these styles of labor, But, supplementing all these styles of labor, we need to publish the "good tidings" from man to man. I have no expectation that we shall do a good year's work for Christ and souls, unless we enter upon it individually in the private walks of life. Our own individual experiences will show us that somebody labored for our conversion. Somebody spoke a kind word for us in private that did much to lead us to Christ. The power of this style of labor we can hardly overestimate. Suppose all the members of this focure,—pastor, deacon, brothers, sisters, old, and young,—were to enter this year upon this work of private labor for the conversion of souls, how would the glad tidings of salvation be sounded out through all this community! And is this any more than we ought to do! any more than we should do if we? had good new of a worldly character to proclaim!

The late Dr. Wayland once, urging this very duty of Christian labor for the conversion of others, used a foreible illustration, as follows: He said, "I was a resident of New York at the close of the last war with Great Britain.

The prospects of the nation were shrouded in gloom. No one could tell when the contest would terminate, or discover the means by which the contest could much longer be protracted. It happened that ona Saturday afternoon in February, a ship was discovered which was supposed to be bringing home our Commissioners from Ghenti from their unsuccessful mission. The sun had set gloomly before any intelligence from the vessel had reached the city. Expect—"no became fearfully intense as the hours of Ca ness drew on. At length a boat reached the marf announcing the fact that a treaty of pea. Ad been signed and was waiting for nothing but the action of our Government to become a law. The men on whose ears these world self unsue to house to house from street to street, the news, spread with clectric rapidity. The whole city was in commotion. Men bearing lighted torches were flying to and fro, shouting heace! Peace! Peace! Peace! Peace! Peace! I from house

power. And such should be every Gospel church.

(a) In publishing "good tidings" to men, a Church is to teach men the theory of revealed religion,—to make known to them the method of salvation. There is an important sense in which the Gospel is something to be learned, and it is a part of the work of a church to teach men the way of life. Jesussaid, "Learn of me," and His last command to His Disciples was, "Go teach all nations." There are certain great central Gospel truths relating to salvation with which it is assumed that church members have been made familiar, and it enters into their works to "teach others also." An Apostle said to his brethren, "Ye ought to be teachers." The Gospel is a system of "good tidings," because it brings to men those great lessons which they are concerned to know. It tells them what they are and whither they are going. It shows them what they need and what they ought to do. It reveals to them how sin has wrought their ruin, and how they may be recovered through the grace of Christ. It opens before them the future; tells them of the destination of the human soul; reveals to them somewhat of the glories of Heaven and the woes of the lost, and shows them how they may gain the one and escape the other.

These great truths, and such as these, a church is commissioned to make known to men. A church that will be true to its trust must pro-

These great truths, and such as these, a church is commissioned to make known to men. A church that will be true to its trust must proclaim "Christ and Him crucified." It must lift Him up before the world, and teach men the lesson that there is no other name given under Heaven whereby they can be saved. While this should be their great theme, a church must also seek to show men that they need just such a Savior as Jesus; that they are sinners, and cannot save themselves, but that Jesus Christ is "able to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him." And they must seek to show men how they can come to Christ and find rest for their souls. The method of salvation, the way of life through Christ, must be explained and unfolded so clearly that the wayfaring man need not err. not err.

not err.

(b) But the "good tidings" of the Gospel embrace something to be experienced as well as to be learned. The Gospel is a power to renew and sanctify the heart. It comes to man with a fallbe learned. The Gospel is a power to renew and sanctify the heart. It comes to man with a failen, depraved, degenerate nature, to renew and transform that nature. It comes to him to take away his impure and stony heart, and to give him a heart of flesh. It comes to change his disposition and affections, his aspirations and desires. It comes to work over him a new creation: to make him a new creature. That is an exceedingly partial and imperfect view of the Gospel that regards it merely as something to be learned; to be received merely as an intellectual poem. Passing through the intellect to instruct and enlighten it, the "good tidings" of the Gospel aim also to change,—to renew the heart. To learn the mere theory of the Gospel is well in its place, but that is not enough. It must also be experienced,—wrought into the inner life of the soul. A man may be always learning and yet never come to the knowledge of the truth. He must have a heart experience as well as a head enlightonment. He must be converted, as well as instructed. And this should be ever kept in view in Gospel work. A church must labor for the conversion of their fellow-men to Christ. While they know that the power to renew the heart is from God alone, that it is a work beyond and above human wisdom and might, still they learn from the Bible and experience alike that there is a work connected with the conversion of men through His truth in the hands of His people and in answer to prayer. The work is intrusted to them of pressing Gospel truth upon the minds and hearts of their fellow-men, and of praying that the Holy Spirit will so work through that truth as to make alive from the dead. When a church is thoroughly awake and alive to its responsibilities, this is just what it undertakes to do. While they fully understand that they cannot convert sinners, that it requires a Divine power to do this, they nevertheless labor for conversions. They press Gospel truth upon the minds and hearts of their fellow-men, and pray for the verted.

And this is what we need as a church to prepare us for our work more than anything and everything else, viz.: "the joy of salvation."
We all knowthe power of a young convert's words when he works for Christ. We have seen a whole assembly moved and melted by his words, and eyes unused to weeping sufused with tears. Why is thus! He says nothwords when he works for Christ. We have seen a whole assembly moved and melted by his words, and eyes unused to weeping suffused with tears. Why is this? He says nothing flew. He tells the same old, old story. There is no power in his mere words as such, for he often speaks in broken utterances. He does not think of rhetoric or eloquence; does not expect to produce any effect when he speaks. Then, whence the power? Why the effect? The answer is, his heart is full of: "the joy of salvation." This is what gives him power over other hearts; what clothes his words with such a magic charm. such a resistless energy. And I want to tell you to-day what I believe is strictly true, that "the joy of salvation" is yet more effective in the heart of the mature Christian. Should a half-dozen converts come into our prayer-meeting next Wednesday night and tell us one after another, with streaming eyes, what the Lord had done for their souls, we should all be deeply, profoundly moved: but, I tell you, we should be much more deeply, profoundly moved if a half-dozen old Christians should tell us one after another, with streaming eyes and warm halts, that "the joy of salvation" had been restored to them. O, there is a power and a richness in the utterances of the mature. Christian when his heart is broken, melted, subdued beneath the cross. I love to hear the young convert speak; but I love yet more to hear the mature Christian, when his heart is a stender and as full of the "joy of salvation" as the coavert's. And why should not our hearts be as tender and as full of the "joy of salvation" as the coavert's. And why should not our hearts be as tender and as full of the "joy of salvation." Before we can begin our work effectively to lead sinners to Jesus, we must regain what we have lost. And this must be an individual work. As we sought Jesus one by one when we entered Hels service, so we must return to Him one by one, wherein we have gone away from Him. And we should be in haste to do this. We are hopping to see a great religious convert sinners, that it requires a Divine power to do this, they nevertheless labor for conversions. They press Gospel truth upon the minds and hearts of their fellow-men, and pray for the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit to make dead sinners live. And this is what I hold up before you as our work this year; that we shall undertake so to publish the "glad tidings" of the Gospel as to save our fellow-men. A Church that does not labor and work for conversions signally fails in its true work. If loses sight of the grand design of its existence. A Church to auswer the end of its being, must make aggression upon the world; it must win souls to Christ. A Church is an army, not in camp, but in battle; not an army of defense, but an army of conquest. Her work is not simply to hold her own fort, but more especially to storm the fort of the enemy. And this is not a periodical work to be done at long intervals. We are not to labor a few days or weeks for the conversion of men, and then rest for an indefinite period. It is nowhere so taught in the Bible. The Gospel model of a Church is one of constant aggression. It assumes that God, as a loving Father, is always ready to welcome the returning prodigral; that Christ is always "mighty to save;" that the Holy Spirit is always given in answer to the prayer of faith; that Gospel truth is always suited to the needs of man. And this, I submit, is the standard to which one in this Church should aspire. A great responsibility rests upon us here to labor for the conversion of our fellow-men. God has set before us a wide and open door. This, as it seems to me, is pre-eminently the work unto which we are now called; to publish the "glad tidings" of the Gospel to those all around us who are yet unsaved. We are here a little band of Christians, surrounded by multitudes who are living without God and without ap personal faith in Christ they will lose their souls. Our work, if possible, is to "lead them to the exercise of that faith; our work under God is to help propare them for t el truth upon the minds

then there behalf, and assert Himself as the champlon of their rights even as now Ho is the proving Himself to be the avenger of their wriging. It is proving the horizontal through the proving Himself to the their eyes the folden, to see the proving Himself to the proving Himself to appear in their eyes as worthy of all acceptation. There, is no other hope for this rapidly-expiring race. They are writing, with vers yet holden, to see the wonders of that truth; waiting for the dayspring from on high to arise upon them; waiting for the "manifestation of the sons of God." In the work of the truth of the work of an aniversary sermon in the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets, yesterday morning. His topic was a "The Work of a Gospel Church; Her Preparation for It," and the text was taken from Issain th. 19 ; "O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get these up into the high mountain." The sermon, which was heard with much interest, was as follows:

This glowing language points to the work of a Gospel church and to the preparation needed for its accomplishment. The work of auch a church his to publish "glat tidings." When the heald angel proclaimed His advent, it was a proclamation of "glad tidings of great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings," the preparation of "glad tidings of great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings," and a coppel church as the amountain preparation for it. She final tidings." When the heald angel proclaimed His advent, it was a proclamation of "glad tidings of great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The very word Gospel means "good tidings, great joy." The work of a coppel church as the proparation we need, the mountain "; a figure of speech that denotes high mornal elevation. The meaning is similar to that whe

time, and now is the day of salvation."

Vivacity of a Superannuated Cannon.

Put Mail Gazette.

An accident, described as being of "a rather alarming character," occurred on Thursday at Monkbridge Iron-Works. It seems that disused cannons are purchased by the Company to whom the iron-works belong for the purpose of being melted down. One of the superannuated engines of war having been put into the refinery it showed its displeasure by "going off" with a noise like thunder. It contained, in fact, no fewer than four balls, each weighing about 10 pounds, and its explosion under these circumstances was, however inconvenient, not altogether inexcusable. The gin having been placed in the furnace perpendicularly the charge ascended to a great height, two of the balls piercing and remaining in a large brick chimney about 30 vards distant. Fortunately no one was hurt by the salute the old cannon thus fired in its own honor on the occasion of its obsequies, but there is no saying what mischief it might have caused had it "spit forth its iron indignation" horizontially instead of perpendicularly.

The Colossal Statue for New York Harbor.

London Academy.

The colossal statue of Independence, which is being executed by M. Bertholdi, for the purpose of serving as a light-house in the harbor of New York, will be finished, it is hoped, in time to be exhibited in Paris during the proposed exhibition in 1878. The wrist of this gigantic statue has been moulded intely. It took 200

sacks of plaster for its composition and it weighs 5,075 kilogrammes. The Obvenious states that it is intended to send this pretty little specimen of the intended statue to Philadelphia this summer. After the exhibition it will be brought back to France.

MR. BLAINE.

Reports Regarding His Health-His Abpointment as a Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A letter written WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A letter written at Augusta, Me., July 7, contains the following information concerning ex-Speaker Blaine:

He is gradually and surely improving. The improvement is slow, but none the less certain provided he heeds the advice of his physician, saw Dr. Hill as he came out of our friend's residence last evening. He said Mr. Blaine was very comfortable, and would be fully restored if he obeys instructions. The statement that he has not been able to go outside of his sick chamber is not correct, for I have seen him down stairs a number of times. He lies abed most of the time, but is decidedly better.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 9.—Gov. Connor has notified the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, by telegraph, that he has appointed James G. Blaine a Senator in Congress, and that Mr. Baine has placed in his hands his resignation as Representative from the Third Congressional District. Blaine's health shows no special change, though possibly not quite so well for a day or two past. The physician wishes to have him removed to the sea-shore as soon as practicable. Blaine rejects the suggestion of a European tour.

THE ST. NICHOLAS. Travelers visiting New York will find no bets dations anywhere than are to be found at the well-known St. Nicholas Hotel, conveniently located on Broadway, between froome and Spring streets.

Dying at Prayer.

Dying at Prayer.

Ellencitic (N. 1.) Press.

On Sunday evening. June 25, Dr. John Dixon of Grahamville, a practising student in Dr. J.

L. Lamoree's office, retired for the night to his room. On the merning following he failed to appear at the breakfast-table, and on being called no answer was returned. His room was entered, and he was found kneeling by the bed, with his arms extended on it, dead. The bed was undisturbed, and it is probable he died at prayer. He had complained of a pain in his head for three days, but it was not of a nature to cause serious consideration.

MARRIAGES.

SWIFT-LYON-At the residence of the bride's parents, in Medina, New York, Julya, 1876, by the Rev. W. T. Potter, Mr. Lucius Burris Swift, of Yates, N. Y., and Miss Mary Ella, eld-est daughter of Mr. A. J. Lyon, of the former place.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—The funeral of Mrs. Nora A. Taylor will take place Monday, July 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. K. Sweet, 524 West Lake-st. Services at the Cathedral of the Holy Name; from there by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend. the Holy Name; from there by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEAGEE—The faneral of J. C. Meager will
take place from his late residence, 153 West Monrec-et., at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, 10th inst., by
carriages to Rose-hill. Friends of the family are
respectfully invited.

GHLMORE—On July 9, at 421 South Clark-st.,
of appoplezy, suddenly, Dr. Aaron Gilmore, aged
67 years.

EF Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy,
CAMPRELL_late 9, at 6:20 p. Me.

CAMPBELL—July 9, at 6:30 p. m., Mrs. Ann M. Campbell, born in Middletown, Conn., Nov. 6, 1780, aged 90 years 8 months and 3 days. Faneral from the house of her nephew, C. J. Ma-dil, 13 South Curtis-st., Monday, July 10, at 3 p.m. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

FURTH WARD ESPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club will meet thir (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock at the hall corner South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st. to ratify the nomination of Monroe Heath for Mayor, and to take steps to protect the polls at the election.

R. W. Kicaby, C. H. Reed, W. W. Perkins, J. H. Gifbert, D. Harry Hammer, R. M. Woods, J. W. Stewart, and others will address the meeting.

James L. High, President. SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A ratification meeting, under the supices of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, will be held this evening at 381 Blue Island-av. A. GRAHAM, President. SEVENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Club of the Seventh Ward on Monday evening, July 10. At Lew Schaun's, corner of Thisteenth place and Ashland-av., to indorse the National nominees and our candidate for Alderman. M. W. FIELD.

CONFECTIONERY.

The Great International Exhibition.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON INVITE All persons visiting the Exposition to call on them at their famous establishment. S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia.

And select from their incomparably choice stock of FINE PREPARATIONS in CHOCOLATE, CONFECTIONS.

BON-BONS.

For Families or Friends. Branch Manufactory, Machinery Hall, Exposition Grounds, American Department.

Chocolate Moulded, Syrups Boiled, and Bon-Bons made in Silverware. STEPHEN P. WHITMAN & SON.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and boward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS.

On Tuesday, July 11, at 9:30 a.m., sharp. Regular Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Suspenders, Brushes, Fans. Pocketbooks, Shirts and Drawers, Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, Etc. Attractive line of Piece Goods, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, and Shirtings. Large line of Table and Kitchen Cutlery. Also large assortment of Clothing—400 Cassimere Vests in desirable styles, which will be sold to close consignment.

close consignment.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers unto the Lord, and He will cause His face to shine upon us.

Dear, unconverted friends, this subject has its lessons for you. Are you content to live another year without a good hope in Christ? I doubt not there are many unconverted people in this city to-day who are hoping that they may be blessed and saved, should there be any general religious awakening here. Will those who have no hope in Christ in this congregation early presslyour way into the Kingdom? Will you seek Christ to-day? "Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation." AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 9:30 a. m. Several FINE LINES of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of schattel mortgage, bearing date on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and filed for record in the Recorder's office for Cook county, Oct. 24th 1875, executed by Wilton A. Jenkins and Joseph A. Holmet to me: and pursuant to the power and authority therein granted, I hereby give nuclee that on Friday the 14th day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o clock in the forenoon, at the

CLIFTON HOUSE,

correr of Wabash-av, and Monroe-st., in the city of Chisago, I will offer for sale and sell at public suction to the highest bidder. All the furniture and futures, gods and chattels mentioned in said mortgage, and now in said Clifton House, consisting in part of the following described property, to-wit: Bedroom suits, bedraud bedding, dining-room and table furniture, crockety, glass and furner ware, cutlery, parlor furniture, crockety, glass and all confices, gas fixtures, curtains an cartain, fattures, and cambridge is furniture and utensils; and slees, kitchen and Binard rooms, including billiard tables; kitchen and Bundry furniture and utensils; and all other stantial, furniture and futures necessary for the complete furnishing and operation of said hotel. A complete ist of such property and the property itself cab be seen at any time prior to the day of alle by calling upon Bradfort Hancock, Room & Major Block, Chicago.

CENNEYS, FLOWER & AREAGONNIE, Attorneys, 152

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabashav., N. W. cor. Madison-st. 1000 cases BOYES, SHOPE, AND SLIPPERS AT AUCTION. Tunedy Morning July 11, at 2:30 o'clock, which reserve.

4AS. P. MINAWARAA CO., Austiceaux. VOLUME

PIN

Saving No. 75 South COMMENCE Perfect Security The investment cert cured on improved real in special trust. The payable in quarterly in 3-10 per cent per ann than a direct mortgage, able. They may be obthe mails, in sums of 5 this bank. Interest p accounts.

MORTGA JOHNH

7 PER

SCUDDER & MAS

The LINENS in per cent heavier the itors, which gives ance and durability elsewhere. The qui likewise far superi saving to consumer The largest lines of GOODS in the Wes

WILSO 79 West Fourth 67 and 69 Wash 408 North Four MISCE CHICAGO

of the taxes of 1878, and rants therefor on the Cits taxes of 1878, to an amou of the amount aiready ap. These Revenue Warran with the decision of the as recently delivered by. The Comptroller is not tions for said Warrants to (\$1,000,000) dollars. The two firms of the transparent of \$500 dollars. The companies of \$500 dollars are to \$500 dollars. The payable in 12 months freche rate of \$500 dollars are dependently to the companies of the compa OFFIC

County Treasurer Public Notice is he

Public Notice is ners application for judgmen quent lands and lots for 17, 1878, at the County of the County Treasurer of Cook County, Illino July 18, 1878, for the Collector and County the records and papers judgment. All persons ment entered against the the product of the p FIRM DISSO

The firm of Bungs by bankruptcy, the least W. Bangs, may Having secured the ex Richmond, Double and

Also Repairs for the extend the same go have always received. STOCKHOLI Joliet & Nort road

The annual meetls election of Directors, other business as may held at the office of ti Joliet, Illinois, on the 12 o'clock. R. G. RALSTON ARTIST

> 15 Per on all Garme HILY Wabash-av.

A THMA AND CHRONIC BRO DATURA TATU

SAVORY & MO CIG

The firm of Tansill aby mutual consent, the continued under the With Increased facilitations and customers com prices. Orders a And Cleaning Ladie kinds, Lace Shawls, etc., and repairing a from the country per address AUG. SCH Illinois, and 265 We

SPORT GUNS, FISH

At E. E. E.